THE SUNDAY APPEAL.

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SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.]

LENGTHENING SHADOWS.

BY MARY E. POPE.

Youth's cloudless sky was o'er me—
Sweet blossoms filled my hands
As the white-winged moments bore me
Over Pleasure's shifting sands;
The waves were softly singing
On a smooth, bright, Summer sea,
The golden sunlight flinging
Glory over grove and lea;
Bright, merry streamlets wooed me
Still my pastime to prolong,
And fewest warblers lured me
With the dulcet voice of song,
While with garlands Love adorned me
As I danced the hours away,
Till the length'ning shadows warned me
Of the swiftly closing day.

Long and black they stretched before me
On the fair white gleaming sands;
Then a chilling fear crept o'er me
'Neath my garland's rosy bands,
And I turned to face the sunshine,
That the golden beams might throw
Far behind those ghastly spectres
With their warning shapes of woe,
Dreaming thus to cheat the hours
Of the surely closing day,
And gather fresher flowers
By the pleasure-haunted way.

But alas! the buds had faded
When the sun had drunk the dew,
And the unseen spectres shade I
All the bright scene to my view.
Closer still behind me ever,
Though I turned my eyes away,
From my steps they would not sever
Wheresoe'er my pathway lay.
Though the fragrant breeze of evening
Fanned my flushed and fevered cheek,
Still my heart dark dreams was weaving,
And its coldness did but speak
To my chafed and frighted spirit,
Of the gloomy shapes behind,
That came with clankless fetters
My dancing steps to bind.

Then a gentle whisper stayed me
As with shuddering heart I fled,
And in loving accents bade me
Turn and face those shadows dread.
In affrighted anguish seeing
All the lessons they would teach,
My poor, silly heart was fleeing
From the wisdom in its reach;
For the phantom shapes that lengthen
On the evening path of life,
Are but angels sent to strengthen
Spirits weakened in Life's strife;
Or to point with loving finger
To carele s feet the way,
Where the Savior's foot-prints linger
On the road to endless day.

Now a weary pilgrim watching
Glimpses of the cloudless land,
I love the shadows stretching
O t before me on Life's strand.
Not the golden sunlight flinging
Brightness over dewy bowers—
Not the spicy odors springing
From the many-tinted flow rs—
Not the breath of music chaunting
Witching strains unto my ear—
Not the rosy pleasures haunting
Youth's morning hours, can cheer
The spirit once awakened
From its first delusive dream,
Like the misty shapes that lengthen
In the setting sun's soft beam.
Tokens they, which the true-hearted
Send us from "the distant hills,"
Where each loved one hence departed
Still an angel office fills.
SAINT MARY'S.

A TALE OF THE TROPICS.

Titti Fal Lay was a lovely maid;
The White of her eye was like marmalade,
Her skin was the blackest of inky blacks,
And her lips were as scarlet as sealing-wax.

She wore her hair in a fuzz a-top,
Like a swab (the nautical term for mop);
Her ivory teeth were two gleaming rows,
And she turned a skewer in her comely nose.

She loved a sailor, did Titi Fal Lay,
Who had been on that island cast away.
Titti Fal Lay was the child of a king,
But she fell and Jack Deadeyes like anything.

She loved Jack Deadeyes; but—woe is me!—
Jack fell in love with she;
For he fondly thought of his lovely Nan
(Who lived at Boston), did that young man.

And so, alas, and alack-a-day!
When a Yankee ship put into the bay
(The Lively Betty, a seventy-four),
She took a berth in that man-of-war!

Then Titti Fal Lay (her heart was broke)
Wept—but never a word she spoke;
But she skewered herself, did the mournful maid,
On the native weapon, a sword-fish blade.

They buried her under the Bobo tree,
Where Jack walks along of a Sunday;
And the purple monkeys sadly rave,
And chew their tails o'er the maiden's grave.

SUNDAY READING.

The Church Home

For the Sunday Appeal.]

MEMPHIS, July 22, 1868.

Editors Memphis Appeal:

There is in our midst an institution, but little known to the general public, to which I desire to call attention through the columns of your widely circulated paper. The institution referred to has been in existence about six months, and in that short period of time has accomplished a great deal of good. It is known as the "Church Home," and is the first enterprise inaugurated under the auspices of the "Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the city of Memphis." The objects of the "Home" are the relief, shelter and maintenance of destitute persons, but more especially widows and orphans. In the reception of inmates, preference is given to those who are members of the Protestant Episcopal Church; but when there is room, none are refused who are willing to receive the religious ministrations of that Church. There has been received, as inmates, since the opening of the Home in January last, seven men, thirteen women and twenty children; and during the extremely cold weather in the early portion of this year one hundred persons were temporarily lodged, and three hundred fed, who were not inmates. The number of inmates at present are one man, four women and nine children. Twenty-two infants and two adults have been baptized at the Home, and two of the inmates have been confirmed. It is regularly visited by some of the clergy of the city, and is working under the supervision of the two Boards governing the Church Charity Foundation. It has been sustained by contributions from the people, many of whom have freely, as they were able, money and supplies of various kinds. The City Fathers have likewise aided the institution by a donation of furniture. The actual cash expenses of the Home, including rent, which is fifty dollars, have averaged about one hundred dollars per month, and with this small sum, added to the supplies afforded by the generosity of the people, *four hundred* suffering poor have been relieved and comforted and *forty* destitute persons have received continued support as long as it was needed.

This is no small matter to be accomplished by such small means; and only to the blessing of Providence upon the faithful and earnest efforts of the noble ladies of the Church can these results be attributed. They have worked under all the disadvantages incidental to the present unhappy condition of the city and country, and under discouragements of various kinds, which only they can appreciate. But their faith and zeal have not gone unrewarded; already they see the work bringing forth good fruit, and have the satisfaction of hearing "well done" from the lips of their spiritual head in the Diocese.

The rent of the house now occupied by the Home is fifty dollars per month, and is paid in equal proportions by the four City Parishes, one lady being appointed in each to collect the amount from the Parishioners.

The Home is regarded as the starting point of the work of the Church Charity Foundation, and is intended to be a permanent institution. Ten acres of land have been donated to the Foundation, and the Board of Managers hope soon to be able to erect buildings on it. If our Church people, and others who may feel interested in providing for the necessities of the poor, will only give their hearty support to the work, and contribute money and material as God has given them ability, we may hope to see an institution grow up from this small beginning that will say more for the Christianity of our people than any other work that could be undertaken. This is emphatically Church work—Christian work—and should be done by the Church, and carried on under the supervision of the officers of the Church, and it will be seen that the more of this kind of work the Church is enabled to do, the greater will be her influence for good upon the people of the land. "Faith without works is dead," and if the Church and Church people do not give evidence of their faith by works of piety and charity, the presumption will be, that there is little faith in them. Let, then, our people come forward and put their hands to the plow, and support and carry out this work, to the very best of their ability; let those who are able to do so, emulate the example of those generous-hearted daughters of the Church who have donated the ten acres of land; let those who cannot give much, do their diligence to give what they can; and let those who have nothing else to give, contribute their time, labor and influence, as much as may be; and the blessing of God will certainly be upon their work, and we shall see a life and spirit springing up in the Church, which has hitherto been sadly wanting, or only confined to a few individual instances.

Contributions of provisions, clothing, etc., will be gladly received at the Home, No. 614 Shelby street, and cash subscriptions may be handed to any of the Board of Associate Managers, of whom there are five in each Parish.

"Blessed be the man that provideth for the sick and needy; the Lord shall deliver him in the time of trouble."

CHURCHMAN.

Thoughts for the Thoughtful.

"Did it ever occur to you, how hole you can do without *shadow* in making a picture—in fact, that it would be no picture at all, without shadow?

"I doubt if the world itself would fare better without its shadows, too; and although it would be a poor satisfaction with regard to the nature of God, to be told that, regarding the world as a picture, He allows evil for artistic purposes. But if you think of His art as expended, not upon the making of a history or a drama, but upon the making of an individual, a being, a character, then I think a great part of the difficulty concerning the existence of evil would vanish.

"So long as a creature has not sinned, sin is *possible* to him. Does it seem consistent with the character of God that in order that sin should become *impossible* He should allow sin to come? that in order that His creatures should choose the good and refuse the evil, in order that they might become such as, with their whole nature infinitely enlarged, to turn from sin with a perfect repugnance of the *will* He should allow them to fall? that, in order that, from being sweet *childish* children they should become noble, *child-like* men and women He should let them try to walk alone? Why should He not allow the possible in order that it should become impossible? for possible it would ever have been, even in the midst of all the blessedness, until it had been thus destroyed. Thus sin is slain, uprooted, and the war must ever be, it seems to me, where there is creation still going on. How could I be content to guard my children so that they should never have temptation, knowing that in all probability they would fail if at any moment it should cross their path? Would the deepest communion of father and child ever be possible between us? Evil would ever seem to be in the child, so long as it was possible it should there be developed. And if this can be said for the existence of moral evil, the existence of all other evil becomes a comparative trifle; nay, a positive good, for by this the other is combated.

"People talk about 'special providences, I believe in the providences, but not in the *special*. I do not believe that God lets the thread of my affairs go for six days and on the seventh takes it up for a moment. The so-called special providences are not exceptions to a rule—they are common to all men at all moments. But it is a fact undoubtedly that God's care is *more evident* in some instances of it than in others, to the dim and often bewildered vision of Humanity. Upon such instances men seize and call them providences. It is well that they do; but it would be gloriously better if they could believe that the whole matter is one grand providence." GLEANER.

From "Seabord Parish."

The Land of Fire.

From the New York Sun.]

Almost any of the returned California miners will remember hearing years ago the song from which these lines are taken:

"'Tis called the Land of Fire. It is a land of thirst,
A land of horned rattlesnakes and by Apaches curst."

The country described below, lies about 500 miles in a southeasterly direction from San Francisco, in the State of Nevada, and is but little known:

The Indian calls it "Coso" or Fire Land," and truly it has a most appropriate name, for of all the dreary looking regions that were ever created, "Coso" is the most desolate. In the spring of 1861, a party started down there with the intention of working the mines discovered a short time before, but what with the numerous impediments, such as lack of water and the warlike tribes of Indians who infest the country, they were unable to make the mines pay, although the lodes were very rich.

But it is of the natural terrors of "Coso" that we wish to speak. Almost every one can tell where "Little Owens Lake" or Little Lake" is situated, but there are very few persons who know that only eighteen miles east of Little Lake, nature has established a gigantic laboratory, where she seems to manufacture nearly all kinds of chemicals and minerals, and the writer has seen, within a circle of eight miles in diameter, salt, saltpetre, borax, sulphur, alum, iron, lead, gold, silver, copper, glass, chalk, etc. Passing over an extinct volcano, the sides of which are covered with lava and ashes, the writer and a companion went up the crater, distant about a quarter of a mile from the trail. The mountain seemed hollow, and filled with a liquid mass of matter which was constantly bubbling and boiling, and the surface of this "lake of fire" was at least forty feet below where we stood speechless and frightened. The ground shook and trembled beneath our feet. The air was hot and close, and there before our eyes was the infernal "kettle of mush," which in appearance it greatly resembles, boiling up in blisters, and, as the bubbles burst, the smoke and vapor, smelling strongly of sulphur, would float up from out the depths and hang in clouds above and around us. As far as the eye could reach the country was burned by fire and rent and torn by earthquakes. There were mountains as black as jet, and some perfectly white, while here and there were seen patches of blood-red earth. Huge boulders of rock, burnt white as chalk, were scattered in every direction; and, as we stood spellbound, the sun sank slowly in the West, and we thought it high time to leave while it was yet light.

We struck the trail and got down off the mountain just as the moon was rising, and then we passed through a narrow gorge, the walls of which were white and smooth. Out of this gorge we came into a valley over which hung a cloud of vapor; and the moon shining through this cloud gave a soft mellow light, which took the rough edges off the hills surrounding the valley, and made everything look beautiful and grand. But there was neither life nor herbage along this valley, which was about five miles wide and some ten or fifteen miles long. The ground was bare and crisp with ashes, and through the center of this valley, and directly across it, ran a roaring, boiling stream of water, at least thirty yards wide. Over this stream a crust had formed like a cover to a kettle, and there were vent holes in the crust through which the steam escaped and hung in a dense cloud over the valley. As we rode along through this terrible place we thought of Dante's description of Hell, and wanted to go back to the narrow pass and write on its walls:

"All who enter here leave hope behind."

Through the vent-holes in the crust a kind of slate-colored mud had been thrown up. Around each vent it had hardened and formed a column conforming to the size of the hole. Some were as large as a man's body and twenty feet in length. There were thousands of these columns, which, seen as we saw them, by moon-light, seemed like so many sentinels guarding the gates of the infernal regions, and the monstrous cloud of steam hovering over the valley, like the Arch Demon himself watching his subjects. "Surely," said one companion, "God was in anger when he created this country."

But the most curious feature in the whole valley is this: The Indians have worn a trail over the crust, showing where it is safe for a man to walk, and right in the center of the stream is a place ten feet in diameter where the grass is forever growing and green, and in the middle of this grass plot is a cold spring of water, while all around is hot scalding water.

Chinese Modes of Torture.

The torture of the bedstead is resorted to in order to extort money. The victim is put on a wooden rack—flat on his back—and his neck, wrists and ankles are fastened down by boards having curves made large enough for the purpose. These instruments are pressed down on the parts of the body to which they are fitted, and are then tied under the bedstead. Besides all this, sometimes a pole is fastened at right angles to a bar of wood placed across his ankles—the pole extending to his chin and pressing against it, so that his head will be thrown backward and upward. In this position he is made to pass the night, unless the jailors relent or he comes to their terms. No one is willing to sleep the second night on such a bedstead, if he can arrange matters with his keepers.

The tortures of the frame of the flowery eyebrow require the aid of the pencil for an intelligible description. One mode is to tie up the victim by one wrist and one ankle—his head turned upward; another is to tie both wrists and both ankles, with the head downward; by either method the weight of the body is brought to bear upon these delicate portions of the human frame. This punishment occasions intense agony.

The torture called "the monkey grasping a peach," is employed by mandarins to compel a prisoner to confess his guilt. The weight of the body is wholly sustained by one arm, which is placed over a slender horizontal pole several feet from the earth; while the other arm, and this are passed under the legs and tied together by the thumbs below the knees. No part of the body is permitted to touch the ground. Let the reader suffer his thumbs to be tied in this way, even with his feet on the floor, and he will soon realize the terrors of this frightful torture.

The torture of the cage is caused by compelling the culprit to stand on tiptoe with his head protruding through the top of it. The hole is just large enough for his neck, and if he attempts to rest himself by drawing up his legs, the weight of his body is brought to bear on his neck. During the latter part of the reign of the Emperor who died in 1850, a noted robber was compelled to stand in public in such a cage in the suburbs of Fuchau, until he died in agony.

The torture of the tube is caused by putting a large tube of bamboo, or a small tub or pail, turned bottom side up, upon the head of the culprit; incense is then lighted and so placed that the smoke shall ascend into the prisoner's wooden head-cover. As the smoke cannot escape through the top, the victim endures indescribable agony, or is suffocated unless the instrument is removed.

Another mode of torture is to compel the prisoner to kneel on chains or bits of crockery. His arms are outstretched, and he is severely whipped if he dares to lower them. Again, he may be made to kneel on these sharp and uneven substances with his hands tied behind his back. The Chinese say that in the case of stubborn criminals it happens quite often that several hundred blows, inflicted with a ratan thong, are laid on the prisoner while he is in this painful position.

A fiendish mode of torture occasionally used upon State prisoners is called the hot water snake. Hollow pewter tubes, made in the form of snakes, are so constructed that they can be wound round the arms of the prisoner. Another, and the third coil, is sometimes wound round the body. Boiling hot water is then poured into the mouth of these snakes; and as it runs through the hollow tubes it burns into the unhappy victim's flesh, and occasions the most exquisite torment. This devilish contrivance is still occasionally used at the capital on State prisoners.

The torture of the shirt of iron wire is even more diabolical than the boiling snakes. A shirt-like garment, made of very fine iron wire, with interstices something like those of a fishing net, is put on the prisoner, the clothing from the upper part of his body having been removed. A cord is attached to it, in such a way that when pulled the shirt will press down closely on the body, and the skin and flesh will protrude, more or less, through the interstices. A knife-like instrument is then passed over the wires on the outside, cutting or rasping off the protruding skin and flesh. The operation is repeated at the option of the dispenser of justice.

The torture of the whip of hooks is no less inhuman. A large number of very fine hooks are securely fastened to a handful of the fibres of hemp. The whole is then used as a whip with which to beat the prisoner in order to elicit a confession. When a blow is given with this whip, many of the hooks will stick to the body of the victim, and unless a satisfactory confession is forthcoming, the whip is pulled or jerked back by main force, and another blow given. The operation is repeated according to the dictation of the presiding officer.

Foreign Gossip.

An old painting, which an American tourist at Pisa purchased, a few days ago, for a few scudi, turns out to be one of Pietro Perugino's masterpieces, which was supposed to have been destroyed at a conflagration in the sixteenth century. It is worth, at least, a thousand times as much as the American tourist paid for it.

The income of the Crown Prince of Prussia is a fraction over a million dollars. His wife is very economical, and they lay by every year a couple of hundred thousand dollars. The King of Prussia spends his whole civil-list, but accumulates the revenues proceeding from his private property. He is now believed to be the wealthiest monarch in Europe.

The insidious appeals of a young priest, who was, some time ago, sternly rebuked for misconduct by the bishop of his diocese, are believed to have given rise to the terrible riots in the French Department de la Chaunte. The riotous peasants having shouted *"Vive l'Empereur,"* and "Down with the Clergy," amidst their deeds of violence and vandalism, the government is greatly perplexed as to the course it should pursue under the circumstances.

An attempt was recently made to assassinate General Cialdini at Padua. Although the General is already fifty-five years old, he is still a gay Lothario, and had a *liaison* with the wife of a young physician of Padua. The physician heard of the love affair between his faithless spouse and the distinguished General, and attacked the latter on the street with a dagger. The General was slightly wounded, but succeeded in wresting the weapon from the hand of the assailant.

The Duke of Augustenburg has grown prematurely gray and old in consequence of the heavy political disappointments with which he has met during the last two years. His brother Christian, the husband of Queen Victoria's third daughter, who used to look much older than the Augustenburg pretender, now looks at least fifteen or twenty years younger. His pecuniary affairs, owing to the heavy expenditures which he made in 1863 and 1864, are in such a deplorable condition that the Prince is perfectly at the mercy of his creditors.

The Tintamarre publishes a caricature which will involve it in a libel suit. Two *cocottes* are criticizing the toilets of the ladies passing by. "Look, Ninette, there goes the Duthess de M. How she apes my costume. Poor thing, she has no *chic*." But, Louison, look at that frightful Princess of M., yonder! She to copy my costume! with that *retrousse* nose of hers!" The two ladies, at whom the *cocottes* turn up their noses, bear a strong resemblance to the Duthess de Mouchy, and the Princess of Metternich. The latter says she will prosecute any paper making allusion to her. Her husband's forbearance and failure to restrain her eccentricities, are even wondered at by the *petits creves* of Paris.

It is believed, in Paris, that Nelaton and the special physicians of the Emperor advised him some time ago, that his health was such as to justify the apprehension of his sudden death at the end of one of the fainting fits to which Napoleon is subject, and that it would, therefore, but be prudent for His Imperial Majesty to regulate every thing in regard to his successor. It is furthermore believed that the Emperor has drawn up a last will, annulling the decree by which the Council of Regency was appointed, and conferring the Regency upon Prince Napoleon alone. The remarkable intimacy prevailing, for some time past, between the Prince and his imperial cousin, it is thought, results from this measure on the part of the Emperor.

A veteran of the old Napoleonic wars in Breslau, received, until lately, only the liberal pension of one dollar a month. As this was insufficient to keep the body and soul of the old soldier together, and he was tired of begging alms, he drew a petition to the King of Prussia, and resolved to go to Berlin, and present the petition to the sovereign in person. He went on foot from Breslau to Berlin, but the King happened to be absent from the capital. At length after a week's duration, the old man heard that His Majesty had returned; so he took position under the window of the King's cabinet. As soon as the King stepped to the window, he noticed the veteran, sent an adjutant to him, and afterward conversed a long time with him. When he dismissed him, he patted him on the shoulder, and said, "I will make you comfortable for the rest of your life, my old friend!"

—Two men in attempting to cross Niagara river at Chippewa, in a canoe, were swept into the rapids and over the falls a few days since. They were both intoxicated.

A Remarkable Discovery—Arrest of Decay in Dead and Living Matter.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

The simultaneous experiments of scientific men in various countries for the discovery of the best means for embalming human bodies and arresting the progress of decay, have already produced favorable results that promise still more satisfactory discoveries in the future. The subject seems to have been first brought prominently before the attention of the modern world during our civil war, under the instincts of natural affection for the preservation of the bodies of our soldiers pending their transportation to points where relatives and friends could bestow upon them the last sad offices of duty and affection. In most cases only immediate or temporary results were looked for or expected. A process that would arrest decomposition for a few weeks or months was all that was attempted. A revival of the old Egyptian system that would preserve bodies for centuries was scarcely thought of. But the results attained stimulated scientific research, and there is now a probability that means may be discovered for the preservation of human bodies from decay that will prove more effective, simple and durable than the old Egyptian process of embalming.

Experiments have been made in this city recently, which indicate a vast improvement upon the systems adopted during the war. It has been found possible to preserve bodies during a period of several months, without exclusion from the air, and to render them perfectly inoffensive and harmless. This art has been brought to great perfection in Italy. A letter from Florence, published in the *Nation*, gives a very interesting account of the new system discovered by Prof. Marini.

This system extends to the restoration of mummified bodies, or portions of them, to their original appearance and color; and to arrest the progress of decay. The foot of an Egyptian mummy is exhibited, one-half of which retains its mummified condition, while the other half seems to have been restored to its original color, form, flexibility and freshness. The limbs of the mummies are shown with attestations from Dr. Nelaton, the famous French surgeon, and other high surgical authorities, to the effect that the restoration to all the conditions attending a fresh human subject have been fully attained. This is scarcely less wonderful than the original preservation of these mummies for a score of centuries. The Egyptian embalmers could never have anticipated that it was reserved for a new generation of men to restore to their pristine freshness and flexibility the subjects of their art, so as to present to new generations and races of men all the appearances of the living organization.

The completeness of Professor Marini's discovery is attested by the fact that he has preserved for a year the body of Professor Martin, of Caliari, of which four months after death a photograph was taken, which seemed to his friends a perfect portrait as he appeared in life. Other instances are given, showing that the tissues and organization can be made to retain for an indefinite period all the freshness of a body newly deceased.

These results are obtained by the immersion of the body in a vegetable liquid, the composition of which Professor Marini will only disclose under certain conditions. But these discoveries of the means of arresting the decay of animal matter promise to be attended with the most beneficial results to the living. It is found that cancer, ulcerous and gangrenous afflictions, and other sores and wounds, may be cicatrised and healed by immersion in the liquid. It is also found that the liquid is useful for the preservation of animal food. Petrifactions or portions of the human body and inferior animals are also made under the most curious conditions.

Professor Marini is still engaged in his discoveries, which he is far from regarding as perfect. He is making new experiments. It is in their application to the living organization, with a view of arresting disease, that he looks for the results that promise the largest benefits to humanity.

St. George with the Gilt Off.

This pink of chivalry was born about the beginning of the fourth century, in, or shortly before, the reign of the Great Constantine. His parents, who had emigrated from Cappadocia to Epiphania, in Cilicia, were employed in an humble branch of the cloth trade; and George himself was born, not in an enchanted castle, but in a fuller's shop in that town—a plasant bower of half-cleaned togæ and smallclothes of those days. Arrived at man's estate, George obtained an important contract to supply the imperial army with provisions. So far as we can make out, this was the gallant George's only connection with the profession of arms. Instead of riding about on fiery steeds, performing miraculous feats of arms, slaying dragons, and delivering damsels, the fuller's son was employed in delivering bacon to the imperial commissary; and very badly he performed that duty. His bacon was generally rancid and the quantity short. He was a true member of the army-contractor race, one of the sort that Wellington would have liked to hang, to encourage the others. He made lots of money in this business. For a long time the powerful friends whom his gift of flattery kept around him protected him from the anger of the authorities and the fury of the soldiers. The former had to wink at short weight delivered by the favorite of the ministers, and the latter had to chew their rancid bacon, and curse the rascally contractor beneath their breath. At length, however, there arrived a time when this sort of thing could endure no longer. George had to flee. He narrowly escaped death at the hands of the soldiers, whose commons he had so shamefully robbed, and he was sought after, perhaps not very diligently, by the imperial officers of justice. He managed to conceal both himself and his money, and to reappear at the proper time in a more distinguished and lucrative sphere. Thus the great George of England, the greatest knight of Christendom, the peerless champion of virtue and valor, retired from the military service of his country. What would those thousands of stout knights who clove Mosley crowns to the inspiriting music of his name, and who sought death on the fields of Scotland in his honor, have said if you had told them that they were shouting themselves hoarse in the worship of a rascally bacon factor?—*Chambers' Journal.*

—Within the past week six deaths from casualty have occurred at Niagara Falls.

GRIEVANCES OF TENNESSEE.

Mr. T. W. Brown, of Tennessee, on behalf of the Committee, submitted the following

MEMORIAL.

To the National Democratic Convention, assembled in New York, July 4, 1868, for the purpose of restoring the rights of States and re-establishing the ancient liberties of the people:

AUTHORITY OF COMMITTEE.

A Convention constituted by the people of Tennessee, and representing the great mass of the legitimate body politic of what should be a free and equal State of the Federal Union, directed your memorialists to make report to this assemblage of freemen of the oppressions, usurpations and misrule to which this State has been subjected by the minions and agents of the party now in possession of the Government of the United States.

REASONS FOR ADDRESSING CONVENTION.

The tyranny of which we, on behalf of a great body of American citizens complain, is not the evil supremacy of a mere domestic faction maintaining itself against odds by its own vigor, talent and courage; on the contrary, if unsupported by those unlimited powers of the Federal Union, the ruling oligarchs of our unfortunate Commonwealth would not long abide the indignation of an outraged people. It is only because they represent and are executing the policy of the men now wielding the vast weight of federal authority, who prostitute the resources of a great nation to uphold and protect these petty oppressors of a noble State, that we appeal through you to the people of a nation yet free, to aid us in the redress of wrongs which are intolerable to American freemen, and the longer continuance of which threatens either renewed convulsions or the entire subversion of liberty throughout the Republic.

TENNESSEE GOVERNMENT NOT A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE.

It is historically true that the present State organism of Tennessee was created in violation of all American precedent. It was not a government established by a majority of the citizens or of the inhabitants. It rests on a vote of *twenty two thousand* out of a voting population of *one hundred and sixty thousand*. It is likewise true that the Confederate soldier and his sympathizer on the surrender of the armies of the South recognized the State government as an exigency of civil war, and were entirely willing to waive its illegality, believing that it would conform in its legislation to the spirit and meaning of the terms of surrender tendered by the United States, and that its administration would be rendered, in the midst of peace, of whatever harshness the military necessities out of which it sprung may have in the first instance required. It was a type of this instead of being confined to the interests of the few that inaugurated its existence it was broad enough to be extended and expanded, so as to embrace and protect the whole people. Intending to accept in good faith the result of the war as restoring the old boundaries of the Union and re-establishing the authority of the Federal Government over the seceding States, as a so the abolition of slavery, our people never dreamed that a State government, the founding of a military camp, would annul the settlement of the questions at issue in the civil war, made by the armies in the field. They never anticipated that harder terms would be exacted of the defeated belligerent when unarmed than had been demanded of the same belligerent when in arms in the field, when with arms in his hands despair might have renewed his enterprise and the horrors of a dishonorable submission, more terrible than those of fierce conflict, have been avoided by wasted resources. The parole of the Confederacy is understood among all honorable belligerents to protect the parties of the South as supporters of the Union his pre-existing rights, civil and political, as a citizen, on the condition of obedience to the laws, State and Federal. To place the citizen on a lower plane of civil and political liberty than that whereon the Northern freeman sit od was a perversion of the spirit and letter of all American Constitutions, and so fraught with danger to the Republic, that it was not believed there was courage from the turbulance of the times a fact too repugnant to humanity sane as to propose, much less execute, so monstrous a project. Thus conceiving the situation, the people yielded a cheerful obedience to the State government inaugurated during the war, confidently calculating that its administration, so long as it would be such, without trial, shortly legitimate it in their respect and affections.

These just expectations of the people have not been realized. It soon became apparent that the faction accidentally in power did not intend to recognize the submission of the people to the arms of the Union unless for the future they would mortgage to them their opinions and votes. It was not sufficient that they lived in good faith resumed their allegiance to Federal authority so long as they reserved to themselves the right to think and vote as American freemen. To exclude them from all participation in the affairs of government and reduce them substantially to a condition of alienage, while exacting of them all the duties and imposing on them all the burdens of citizenship, was deemed the only expedient by which the men then in office could prolong their power.

THE DISFRANCHISING ACTS.

The amended Constitution proclaimed by the military Governor of the State, Andrew Johnson, and accepted by those having Tennessee in custody under Federal military occupation, granted to the General Assembly the power to determine the qualifications of voters and the limitation of the elective franchise. It was in the exercise of this power under a constitution confessedly the work of not even one-third of the people, that a system of oppression was constructed which has converted a once free and sovereign State of the Union into an odious despotism. The General Assembly first constituted after the proclamation of the amended Constitution, when but a few of the citizens could vote, enacted three successive franchise laws, each surpassing the other in barbarism and injustice. The result of the legislation on this matter has been the disfranchisement of more than *two thirds of the whites and the whole body of the ballot to the negroes*. It would be impossible, within the appropriate compass of this memorial, to present in detail the outrages which these franchise acts. We can only indicate them.

HOW A MINORITY PERPETUATES ITS POWER.

These acts were passed from time to time, as the necessities of the authorities required a readjustment of voters to maintain them in office. The only exceptions to the rigor of these laws were those who had or were supposed to have assimilated with them in political sentiment. Universal opinion was made the condition on which American citizens should enjoy that franchise, by which alone their liberties could be preserved—access to the ballot box. This principle, worked out to its full extent, enables a temporary majority to render its rule perpetual, or force the people ultimately to relieve themselves by revolutionary violence. The majority of to-day have only to find their present supremacy threatened by a change of opinion in the masses hostile to their policy and power, really converting them into a minority, to justify the line of action pursued in Tennessee. Then the work of excision from the rolls may commence, narrowing in still decreasing circles the voting population by depriving of the ballot such numbers of their leaders as to leave under the control and for the support of the party in power a majority of the voters, but really an insignificant minority of the people. Thus is established an oligarchy, the deadliest foe of popular liberty.

THE TEST OATH.

A still more repulsive and tyrannical feature of these disfranchising acts is found in those provisions which, appeal to the citizen, in order to exercise the right of suffrage, harsh and inquisitorial oaths, reaching not only his conduct in *the past*, and putting upon him the alternative of committing perjury, or of becoming his own accuser for the direst penalties and sweeping disabilities which, by the terms of the law, exclude him from the ballot. Thus has been inaugurated amid the civilization of the nineteenth century, and in a republic, that odious inquisition into the secret thoughts and private opinions of men which has been justly deemed the peculiar disgrace of even a remote and barbarous period—of even the most ignorant and cruel despotism.

EX POST FACTO LAWS AND BILL ATTAINDER.

That provision of the Federal Constitution which forbids a State to pass a bill of attainder or *ex post facto* law has been either audaciously violated, or it is so easy of evasion as to be utterly worthless for the protection of American citizens against the madness of faction or the licentiousness of power; and the intentions of the framers of that instrument have been utterly frustrated by the ingenious devices of revenge and hatred. For it cannot be denied that under the pretence of fixing the qualifications of voters the majority of the white men of this State have been divested of the elective franchise by Legislative enactment as a *punishment* for assumed offenses, for which they have never even been challenged by any process of law.

NEGRO SUPREMACY.

By virtue of the disfranchisement of the great mass of the white people, Tennessee is now practically under the dominion of the negro. It was not, however, until it became apparent that no franchise law, however restrictive or harsh as to the white population, would retain power in the hands of our domestic faction that the negro was endowed with the ballot. To serve alone their selfish interests, are the great body of the white people of the State, at arms of the Republic, long accustomed under ancient usage and the laws of the State to exercise the right of suffrage, disfranchised, and the lately emancipated African slave, unfitted, according to the universal experience of mankind, for self-government, entrusted with the gravest duties ever devolved on freemen. If this legislation resulted from any conviction that universal suffrage, regardless of race, as a principle, should be introduced into the American system, however foolish and dangerous we might esteem the measure, its projectors would at least be entitled to that respect which ever attaches to sincerity. But we are not permitted by the facts to accord to them that consideration. If it was from principle and from an honest conviction of duty that the ballot was granted the rude, illiterate and still semi-barbarous negro, it would have been done at once and not postponed until every expedient had been tried by the present official incumbents to get along without his vote. Nor would an honest advocate of negro suffrage deem it consistent with his theory to exclude the great body of white people from the elective franchise, while bestowing it on the African race.

We are, therefore, compelled in justice to the truth of history, to represent all these outrages on the ancient rights, liberties and privileges of American citizens as perpetrated solely in the interests of a party, and to maintain in official position a particular class. Because these acts would not sustain this class and their policies, they are stripped of the franchises of American freedom and the African is arrayed against them—for the present dominating over them—an elevation of an inferior race, however inconvenient and insulting for the present to the superior, to ultimately result, as all intelligent men must know, in the utmost future calamity to the negro. In the past career of the Republic, party antagonism has been productive of many evils, and great wrongs has often been marked by public indecorum and individual depravity, but never before the present, and now passing period in our history, has any political organization dared to trample on the substantial liberties of the American citizen or sought to wrest the elective franchise from those entitled to it by the ancient usages and laws of the Republic. No faction ever before proposed to secure its success by such a crime. This offense is the more rank because the act does not stop with striking down the liberties and franchises of the citizen, but heaps upon the victims of this law cruel insult and the ignominy of political subjugation to an inferior race. Did the founders of the republic ever intend that any part of the white should be subjected to the black race?

THE INTEREST OF THE NORTHERN PEOPLE IN THIS MATTER.

It concerns the people of the Northern States who, thank God! are yet free, scarcely less than those represented by your memorialists, to overthrow the infamous policies of which we complain. If our people within the several Southern States are to be taxed and our domestic policy shaped by the lately emancipated slave and the irresponsible adventurer who uses him as an unreasoning instrument for his purpose, so will the Northern citizen be taxed in the National assessment by the same constituency and through the National Legislature his political and material interests will be affected by the same unintelligent and irresponsible vote. To substitute for the intelligent white voter of the South the negro elector is to expose the interests of the North to almost the same hazard that threatens those of the South. *In this respect the welfare of the whole man in the South cannot be separated from that of the white man in the North.*

OUTRAGES UNDER REGISTRATION ACTS.

Odious and oppressive as are the franchise laws of Tennessee, they have been greatly aggravated in all their evils by the registration acts and their administration. The first statute committed the work of registration to the clerks of the County Courts, who are officers elected by the people and therefore so situated as to understand that it was not prudent for their conduct. It is true that there is a provision subjecting these commissioners to punishment as for a misdemeanor for *willful* or intentional violation of the law; but when it is considered that by the terms of the law the burden of proof as to willfulness and intention of the corrupt register is thrown on the accusing party, and that it is so easy for the offending officer to have his dereliction construed into a mere *mistake*, it will be seen that the penalty is illusory. It will be seen that the power of protection in this regard against the corrupt practices or arbitrary action of the register. To register this very night and next day except on the conduct of the official utterly inefficient for the security of the people the Legislature has ordered that the counsel fees and costs of suit incurred by him in defending any prosecution, penal or civil, instituted against him for a violation of the rights of the citizen in the performance of his official duty, shall be paid out of the public Treasury, thus taxing the people to pay the expenses of their oppressors incurred in the perpetration of the wrong. When it is remembered that the taxpayers of the State are those opposed to the faction in power, and consequently those against whom these Commissioners of Registration are likely to be most likely to perpetrate, and do, in fact, work injustice, the vice and tyranny of this legis ation must at once become apparent. Its effect is to compel freemen to pay for the chains with which they are to be bound.

Additional impunity is secured to these servants of the Executive by the fact that no voter has been to exclude from the jury-box by challenge for cause any one who is not a voter (this is ten-fold certainty a more than available partisan influence on the panel in behalf of the transgressing register.

EXECUTIVE CONTROL OF BALLOT-BOX.

On the other hand the authorities controlling the State have not left their interests to the hazard of even the accidents of corruption or honesty of these officers. The power has been reserved to the Executive to declare by simple proclamation the registration of any county void, and to remove at his sovereign will any register that may excite his suspicion or incur his displeasure. *Thus has been imposed on the Executive Department of the Government the entire control of the ballot-box*; and to that end he exercises judicial and executive functions—judicial to give, and the same without trial, freemen of privileges duly acquired; executive to inflict his own sentence of disvestiture, in violation of all principles of free government against all precedents known to American law, and in utter disregard of the provisions of the Constitution. This arbitrary power has been exercised by the present Executive often, and always redounding to the advantage of the faction supporting him and his policy. In the state of the case, there is there a foothold for those who would lift from earth the prostrate form of liberty and animate her fainting spirit.

NEGRO VS. WHITE MAN.

Personal ambition and desire for official preferment are by every selfish consideration enlisted on the side of absolutism, because all expectants of place bow to him who can work through the registers any elective result desired. It is vain to expect in any canvass through a fair and orderly polling a successful issue for him who opposes in opinion "the powers that be." With the entire control of the ballot box thus secured in the hands of one man, the exercise of the elective franchise is but a delusive and idle ceremony. Though the result purports to be accomplished through democratic forms, it is but the expression of the unrestrained will of another. The candid rescript of the Emperor would be better; because none could be deceived as to what was the fact in that case. Hope is excluded by vain hopes as to the future. In addition to all this the conviction is general among the citizens of the State, that if the system of registration is made easy and rapid for such whites as are known to affiliate with the authorities of the State, and for negroes, who are manipulated in the same interest by ex-rebel political societies and army officers in the Freedmen's Bureau, the same process is rendered slow and difficult for the white man who dare avow his opposed to sentiment to the now prevailing policies of

SUNDAY APPEAL.

ALBERT PIKE & CO.

Vera Atque Honesta Dicere.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The APPEAL, the largest and cheapest weekly paper in Tennessee, will be sent to subscribers for the ensuing four months as a campaign paper, at the very low rates given below.

As a Campaign paper, the APPEAL will make its readers acquainted with all current political events, and whatever else may be of interest. It will express its own opinions fully and freely as heretofore, and continue to observe the rules of conduct that have always governed it. It has no new promisions to make.

THE WEEKLY CAMPAIGN APPEAL

Will be supplied to Clubs for the four ensuing months:

5 copies for		$ 5 00
10	" "	8 00
15	" "	10 00
20	" "	12 00

A copy gratis will be sent to the friend who sends us a Club at these rates.

The Daily paper will be sent to Clubs at $3 for four months.

AGRICULTURAL MOVEMENT.

Yesterday at White's Station, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad, a preliminary organization of an Agricultural Society for the county of Shelby, was effected. There were present some of the most intelligent citizens of the county. A most able and eloquent impromptu speech was delivered by Judge J. T. Swayne. Officers were elected and committees appointed for future work, and the meeting adjourned to the third Saturday in August. A report of the proceedings will be found in our local columns.

We cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens to support this movement, which has been begun in the interests of the farmers of the county, with the view to bring back our agricultural status to its condition before the war, when our fairs were the annual reunion of the best portion of our population, and when the emulation among our farmers brought forth the choicest productions of the earth.

For many months there has been a disposition among our most intelligent citizens to revive the Agricultural Society of Shelby County. Why should it not be done? More than ever before, the prosperity of our people is based upon agriculture. The farmer is the true nobleman in our land. He is the basis of our prosperity, and without him the city must decay. His efforts to place upon the highest status our agricultural prosperity should be encouraged by the merchant, the property owner and the general business man in the city. The business man in the city who refuses to recognize his claims and to support with material aid his endeavors to sustain the agricultural interests does not deserve and should not receive the support of the community. It will not do to frown down such a movement now. Nor will it do to yield to it merely a negative support. This movement must and will be sustained.

"BLESSED ARE THE MERCIFUL: FOR THEY SHALL OBTAIN MERCY."

We cannot look unconcernedly on the lives of others; for their faults and follies are not unimportant to us, but often affect our destiny, when we least imagine so, and shape our fortunes, and are always a part of our moral discipline. War and bloodshed at a distance, and frauds that do not immediately affect our pecuniary interests, yet touch us in our feelings and concern our moral welfare. The public eye may look unconcernedly on the miserable victim of vice, or of wrongs and errors in the social system; but he is but one symptom of a disease with which that public is affected, and of which, perhaps, the State will after a time die. The shattered wreck of man may move the multitude to laughter or to scorn; for when did a multitude ever reflect, more than the tumultuous waves of ocean do?

But to one who has heard and duly heeds the lessons of wisdom, this wreck is an erring fellow-being, a desolate, forlorn, forsaken soul; and his thoughts, enfolding the poor wretch, will be far deeper than those of indifference, ridicule or contempt. All human offences, the whole system of dishonesty, evasion, circumventing, forbidden indulgence and intriguing ambition, in which human souls are wrangling and struggling with each other, will be looked upon by a thoughtful man, not merely as a scene of mean toils and strifes, but as the conflict of immortal souls, for ends vast and momentous as their own being. It is a sad and unworthy strife, and may well be viewed with indignation or contempt; but these feelings must melt into pity. For the stakes for which these gamesters play, are not those which they imagine, not those which are in sight. This man plays for a petty office, and gains it; but the real stake he wins is sycophancy, uncharitableness, slander and deceit. That man plays for a poor victory over a worthless rival: he gains it; but the real stake was his own soul, which he ventured on the dice, and lost.

The power of gentleness is too little seen in the world; the subduing influences of pity, the might of love, the control of mildness over passion, the commanding majesty of that perfect character which mingles grave displeasure with grief and pity for the offender. There is too little of it in married life; and many a wife loses all, notwithstanding her true love, by unfortunate violences of temper. There is combativeness in human nature, as in the animal nature. Regrets for a fault or repentance for unkindness, vanish under reproaches unwisely reiterated; and even children are so raised to wilfulness and perverseness, and feel as if *they* were the party injured.

It is not wise to treat those who go astray, with bitterness; how much soever that may gratify our self-righteousness. Sure, we are not to treat grave offences with good-natured easiness, nor with worldly indifference, nor with a philosophic coldness, nor with a laxity of conscience that accounts everything well, which is not branded by public opinion. But the human heart will not willingly bow to what is infirm and wrong in human nature. If it yields to us, it must yield to what is divine in us. The wickedness of our neighbor cannot submit to our wickedness. Our faults are not the instruments that are to arrest his faults; and therefore impatient reformers, and denouncing preachers, and hasty reprovers, and angry parents, and harsh, censorious relatives, and ill-tempered, passionate wives, always fail, in their several departments, to reclaim the erring.

—The Turnverein of Burlington, Iowa, are about to build a new opera house.

WHAT DID THE SOUTH FIGHT FOR?

Editors Memphis Appeal:

If the Democratic party will beat Grant and *restore* the Constitution and Government pursuant to its provisions, they will accomplish all that the South fought for. It is a great mistake to suppose that the South fought for slavery. Those who assign her that position do her noble sons great injustice. They fought against the very things that are now being done by the Rump Congress under their reconstruction laws. They believed they saw in the future, if not resisted, all that we have suffered since the surrender, and the action of the Radical party in Congress justifies fully their apprehensions. To the South slavery, in and of itself, was no great boon. The Southern men were but overseers for Northern manufacturers and speculators. It was the insolent *demand* for its abolition in the face of constitutional guarantees that stirred the blood of the South. If we meet a beggar on the road, and he needs a few dollars, we give it cheerfully; but if we meet a robber, and he demands our purse or life, we risk the latter in defence of the former, though it is but trash. The South fought for constitutional liberty, and failed. If, now, the Democratic party can give that boon to the country, we shall at last have all we fought for. CAMDEN.

TENNESSEE.

—We glean the following from the Nashville *Banner* of Friday:

The river was swelling yesterday with twenty-one inches on Harpeth Shoals. Weather warm and showery last night.

A squad of about fifty negro men were drilling on the flats near the foot of St. Cloud Hill and the Franklin turnpike, yesterday afternoon.

The bill to create a sinking fund, published in the *Banner* a few days ago, passed its second reading in the Common Council yesterday.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen providing for the purchase of the grounds of Hugh McGavock, for the purpose of a park, yesterday passed its second reading in the Board of Common Council. The principal and interest which will have to be accrued in ten years, the time given in which to cancel the debt, will amount to nearly $100,000.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad yesterday, M. Burns was elected President and H. L. Claiborne Secretary and Treasurer. All the day was taken up by the stockholders in discussing the feasibility of authorizing Gov. Brownlow to issue the $250,000 in bonds to Receiver D. B. Cliffe, on behalf of and for the company, but no definite conclusion was arrived at.

—The Nashville *Gazette* says: The Radical City Council, in its mad career to accomplish something grand, or make money by the transaction, or in order probably to do both, having closed and sealed the gates of the City Cemetery, the city of Nashville is without a place of burial. What city, town or village in the United States has been so completely robbed as this? Can the reader think of another instance like it?

—The same paper says: We hear nothing further from the rumored duel at Knoxville, between Mr. Terry and John B. Brownlow, and therefore presume that no duel has occurred. It is in fact questionable any correspondence has transpired between the belligerents.

—The Brownsville *Bee* says: We have no more complaints to make on the subject. Brownsville has had its rain—the veritable "gully-washer" we asked for last week, came on Wednesday, and some heavy excavations it has made in the newly repaired streets. Gardens and crops of all kinds look flourishing in consequence.

—The Clarksville *Chronicle* has the following: Last Saturday night, the 18th inst., the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Robbins, living on White Oak creek, in Humphreys county, was destroyed by fire. One of his sons, about sixteen years of age, and a little negro boy perished in the flames. The furniture and clothing were also totally destroyed. This is indeed a sad calamity upon Mr. Robbins, who is known to be one of the most worthy citizens of Humphreys county.

—The Gallatin *Examiner* relates the following death by lightning: On Saturday last, about 1 o'clock p.m., John W. Ray, son of Rev. Mr. Ray, who lives in the east portion of the county, was instantly killed by lightning at this place.

The Approaching General Council a Rome.

From the New York Herald, 20th]

A Pontifical bull was promulgated in Rome on the 30th of June, by which Pope Pius the Ninth has summoned all ecclesiastics who have a right to be present, to appear personally or by proxy in the basilica of the Vatican on December 8, 1869. When this council meets it will be the twenty-first Ecumenical Council of the Church, reckoning from that of Nice downward. Of these councils eight were held in the East, four of them being held in Constantinople. These are the only councils the decisions of which are considered valid by the Eastern or Greek Church. At none of them was the Pope present. His legates, however, were present, but in no case did they preside. It is a noteworthy circumstance that three centuries and a quarter of the Church's life had passed away before the first council was held. It is scarcely less noteworthy that while from 325 to 870 the first eight councils were held, two centuries and a half were allowed to elapse before the series of councils, usually called Lastin, commenced. During the first three centuries the Church was able to dispense with councils. During the next five and a half centuries she had eight councils. During the next two and a half she had none. Between 1123 and 1545 there assembled no fewer than thirteen general councils, the first three being held in the Lateran Palace and the last at Trent. Three centuries have again elapsed, during which we have had no general council, and now we are promised the first of the Vatican. The object of this council is, according to the language of the bull, "to assure the integrity of the faith, respect for religion and the ecclesiastical laws, the improvement of the public morals, the establishment of peace and concord and the removal of the ills afflicting civil and religious society." If such a purpose is successfully accomplished the first council of the Vatican will not be without claims on the gratitude of mankind. It still remains to be seen whether it will be an Ecumenical Council in the proper sense of the term, including representatives from the Greek, the Anglican and other Churches, or whether it will be limited to that Church which recognizes the supremacy of the Pope.

A Little Bill.

Among the boldest and most impudent of all demands ever made upon a plundered and suffering people, is the claim of the Radical carpet-bag Senators and Representatives in Congress, that they shall be paid not only for the time they are *misrepresenting* the Southern States in Congress, but for the period preceding their election and advent to this city, from the very beginning, in short, of the Fortieth Congress. In the Senate, Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, has actually offered a resolution directing payment to be thus made to these carpet-baggers. This is but an instance of the spirit of rapacity and spoliation entertained by the carpet-baggers and the Radical Senators who have fraudulently foisted them into this branch of the Government. We call on the people to mark all these parties, and thus to gather an idea of what is in store for the taxpayers of the country if this party shall retain their power. With such a spirit, we cannot wonder that although in three years fifteen hundred millions of taxes have been collected from the people, the burden of the debt is not practically reduced, while the credit of the government has actually depreciated. What will be the next demand of the carpet-baggers, after they have obtained arms for the negroes, and robbed the Treasury to pay them for a period when some at least were living in the Northern States, all unconscious of the honors in store for them?—*National Intelligencer.*

—You can get a nice suite of rooms at Saratoga for $300 a week. This simple announcement will be sufficient to insure a rush in that direction.

LUKA.

Second Ball of the Season—A Splendid Affair.

The second grand ball of the season came off at Iuka Springs on Friday night, and if numbers is any sign of success, then our friends Messrs. Stelley & Barchus, the popular and energetic proprietors of this elegant watering place, have no reason to complain. The crowded state of our columns precludes an extended notice of the affair, which otherwise we would gladly give, as it really deserves it. We were pleased, however, to see that the attendance from this city was very much larger than the first ball of the season. It is needless to say that all were delighted, and vowed that nothing short of ill health should ever deprive them of the pleasure of attending all of the hops improvised by the generous hosts whose praises were upon every tongue. The Springs, under the management of Messrs. Stelley & Barchus, bid fair to become more popular than they ever were. Among those who have taken up their quarters there for the season, we remember the names of H. A. Littleton and family, Mr. Leech and family, Maj. Severson and family, the Misses Cooper, Mrs. Ross and daughters, the Misses Carnes and the Misses Woods. There were also present at the ball Miss Van Pelt, Miss Emma Wright, Miss Mathilde Dimitry, Miss Anna Merrick, the Misses Pike and several other young ladies of this city. Holly Springs was represented by Col. McGuirk and family and Mr. Brewer and family. To Mesdames Barchus and Stelley the thanks of all the ladies present from this city are especially due for the thousand acts of kindness which they know so well how to perform. In returning thanks we must not forget that which is due to the officers of the Memphis and Charleston railroad, through whose liberality our people are enabled to attend the reunion at Iuka at half fare. To Messrs. Ryan and Simmons, the gentlemanly conductors of this road, they are all indebted for a pleasant and safe ride, and to them we are specially indebted for favors which shall not soon be forgotten.

JOINT MEETING.

Organization of an Agricultural Society and Democratic Club.

Pursuant to previous call the citizens of White's Station and a number of the most prominent farmers of various portions of Shelby county met at Eudora Church, on yesterday, at 12 m., for the purpose of forming an agricultural society for the county of Shelby, and also for the joint purpose of organizing a Democratic Club, to act in concert with other clubs of a similar character throughout the State. The following is a brief synopsis of the entire proceedings:

On motion of G. C. Holmes, Esq., Mr. J. M. Shelby was called to the chair, and Col. H. D. Greer was appointed temporary Secretary; and a large number of citizens having entered their names as members, it was resolved that a Shelby County Agricultural Society be organized.

On motion of Capt. A. B. Haynes, a committee composed of M. D. L. Stewart, A. B. Haynes, H. D. Greer, G. C. Holmes, W. B. Williamson and B. Cash, Esqrs., were appointed to draft and report a Constitution and by-laws for the government of the society.

The committee having retired, the Rev. Mr. Nash and G. W. Gift entertained the meeting with able and patriotic speeches, at the close of which the committee, through their chairman, M. D. L. Stewart, reported a Constitution in substance the same as that of the Central Democratic Club of Memphis, which was unanimously adopted.

In accordance with said Constitution, the following officers were elected: President, A. B. Haynes; Vice Presidents, G. M. Bartlett, G. C. Holmes and F. W. Royster; Rec. Secretary, Col. H. D. Greer; Treasurer, J. H. Goodlett, Esq.; Corresponding Secretary, J. M. Brooks. The following Executive Committee were elected by acclamation: M. D. L. Stewart, A. J. Hays. Mrs. M. D. L. Stewart being the only lady who had favored the meeting with her presence, was, by acclamation, elected an honorary member of the society.

A vote of thanks was unanimously extended to Maj. N. M. Mason, for the most excellent dinner served up by him. A vote of thanks was also extended to Judge Swayne and other gentlemen for the able and interesting addresses delivered by them.

On motion of Major Nash, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be instructed to furnish a list of all the members of the Society, with their post-office address, to each of the following agricultural papers: *Southern Cultivator*, Athens, Ga.; *American Farmer*, Baltimore, Md.; and *Southern Farmer*, Memphis.

On motion of M. D. L. Stewart, the Memphis APPEAL, *Avalanche* and *Ledger* were requested to publish these proceedings.

The Society adjourned to meet at White's Station on the third Saturday in August, at two p.m.

The speeches were all extemporaneous, but were full of life and spirit.

Judge Swayne urged his hearers to keep their organizations thorough and complete, and that notwithstanding the yoke of oppression upon their neck, the sun of prosperity would again shine upon this once fair land, and it would again become a flowing garden, and freedom would be implanted instead of tyranny.

His address was received with great applause and enthusiasm.

At a called meeting of the Memphis Literary Society, held at their hall July 25, 1868, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, The Divine will has been so sadly and mysteriously manifested in removing from us our dear friend and brother, H. B. Chambers, one in whom were combined all the higher qualities of mind and heart that characterize the true man and sincere Christian, therefore be it

Resolved, That in the death of this noble young man our society has lost one of its truest and most valued members.

Resolved, That his promptness in the performance of duty, his eagerness in the acquirement of knowledge, his moral culture and religious deportment furnish us an example worthy of imitation.

Resolved, That while we mourn the sudden fall of our dear young friend, just merging into manhood, yet we are glad to hope that in leaving the trials and vexations of this life he has gone to a better land to live with his God.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days in token of respect for our departed brother.

Resolved, That we tender our heartfelt condolence to the relatives of the deceased, and that these resolutions be spread upon our minutes and a copy furnished the nearest relatives of the deceased, and to the MEMPHIS APPEAL for publication.

WM. H. LITTLEJOHN,
J. R. CREWS,
JAMES EMORY,
Committee.

CARBOLIC acid is said to be death to mosquitoes. Saturate a few rags with it and leave them in the room, and the mosquitoes will leave without stopping to sing a farewell. Carbolic acid is obtained from gas-tar, and has an odor like that of creosote.

From the doleful accounts given by a certain little fishing party, consisting of a river editor, financial editor, and a few other gentlemen, who went over into Arkansas fishing, a night or two ago, a few carboys of carbolic would have improved their fun "muchly."

—The *Native Virginian* says it is worth a trip of one hundred miles to see the wheat on the Rapidan. There is hardly room enough on the ground to hold the shocks.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Night Dispatches.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Minister Burlingame and accompanying Chinese mandarins gave a grand reception tonight to the President and cabinet, foreigners and Congress, in honor of the ratification of the Chinese treaty.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The loss by the flood will reach several million. At Ellicott's City the destruction of life and property is great, thirty houses having been swept away, some containing whole families, who were carried with the current and drowned. Several bodies have been recovered to-day at and near the Relay House.

FOREIGN.

PARIS, July 25.—The Corps Legislatif had a long and exciting debate last evening on the question of the Mexican bonds. M. Rauber, in a speech, denied that the collection of the Jecker bonds had any share in the cause of the Mexican war.

Jules Favre, jr., in reply, insisted that it was the main cause, as their creditors were the only ones who had received pay.

Rauber replied that the French Government only protected the Jecker fund in French hands. The bonds paid were paid by Maximilian. France prevented other payments.

Favre demanded the names of those who had received their pay.

CONGRESSIONAL.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—A resolution was adopted remitting fines on members absent without leave.

A bill providing that railroad lands be sold only to actual settlers, passed.

The business on the Speaker's table was taken up, and the first vote showed no quorum.

Washburn had endeavored to obtain consent to report a bill extending the revenue laws over Alaska, but Pomeroy objected, insisting upon the regular order of business.

On the announcement of no quorum, Washburn offered to compromise with Pomeroy by agreeing not to call for a division and business if the latter would not object to his reporting his bill after the business was completed. Pomeroy declined.

A call of the House found 114 present. The ratification of the fourteenth amendment by the Virginia legislature was presented and referred.

Several Senate bills were acted on, including an extension of the patent on Turner's alarm clock. Passed.

Schenck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the increase of duties on imported copper and copper ore. Referred to Committee of the Whole.

Logan reported a bill prohibiting the allowance of commissions, etc., for negotiations or exchange of bonds, coin or bullion on account of the United States, providing that all authority under existing laws to issue bonds on interest bearing Treasury notes shall cease immediately, not to interfere with the conversion of securities into 5 20s, nor the issue of three per cent temporary loans for the exchange of registered bonds for coupon bonds, nor the issue of the monthly reports from the Secretary of the Treasury.

Boutwell offered as an amendment an additional section prohibiting the Secretary of the Treasury making any sales of gold for any purpose whatever. The amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed.

Elliott, from the Committee on Commerce, reported back the Senate bill to amend the act of March, 1863, to prevent and punish frauds on revenue, which passed.

Beck offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a joint resolution excluding all persons from penalties and forfeitures purposed by the internal revenue laws, passed at this session, for such period of time not less than twenty days, as will enable persons affected thereby to obtain copies of the law and understand its provisions, which was adopted.

Maynard, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported back the bill introduced by Cullom, repealing section 136 of the act of June 30, 1864, to provide for the support of the Government, and repealing any legacy or succession tax, which passed.

Clarke, of Kansas, offered a resolution reciting the fact that two female white children had been recently recovered from the Kiawa Indians in Texas, the rest of the family having been murdered, and directing the Secretary of the Interior to reserve from moneys due to these Indians $5000 for each child, who are to be known as Helen and Eloise Linc oln.

Paine suggested an amendment requiring that payment be withheld from any tribes of Indians that held white persons in captivity.

Mullins suggested extending the provisions to persons of other color.

Paine's amendment adopted, and Mullins' suggestion adopted.

Butler offered a resolution authorizing and requiring General Sherman to use efficient means to reclaim from peonage the women and children of the Navajo Indians, now held in territory adjacent to their homes. He stated there was about 4000 women and children so held. The resolution passed.

J. W. Chipp, C. H. Prince, W. P. Edwards and L. T. Gore, members elect from Georgia, were seated.

Mr. Hamilton, of Florida, presented as a question of privilege a preamble and resolution for the impeachment of the President, instructing the managers to announce the fact to the Senate, and prepare and report articles of impeachment. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The Senate amendment to the House bill concerning the rights of American citizens abroad was concurred in.

The select committee on the alleged corruptions on the impeachment trial were discharged from further consideration of the subject.

SENATE.

The bill for the protection of the rights of American citizens abroad was taken up, the question being on the section as amended providing that the President, in case of a citizen being wrongfully imprisoned under authority of a foreign government, shall use all necessary means for his release not amounting to actual war, the facts to be communicated to Congress as soon as practicable. Agreed to, 30 to 13.

One or two other amendments were rejected and the bill passed.

A bill amending the bankrupt bill was passed. It extends the time for the operation of several of its provisions.

Sawyer called up the bill extending provisions of the acts for the issue of Agricultural College scrip to the recently rebellious States. Passed.

Kellogg called up the House bill removing disabilities from Mike Mahan and others. Passed.

Conking called up the bill relative to the protection of Government officers and agents whom suits are brought against.

At 2 p.m. the Senate went into Executive session.

DIED.

WILKINS—On Sunday, the 19th inst., of congestive chills, FANNIE S. GOOKS, (born November 14, 1847) only daughter of William and Agnes Wilkins.

The pride of a household, a treasure is gone,
Like a rose in its early morn,
Dear FANNIE from loved ones is torn;
The voice we loved is stilled,
A place is vacant at the hearth
That never can be filled.

"None knew her but to love her."

"Let this small pebble be placed on memory's cairn." T——.

New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Springfield papers please copy.

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

Attention, Sir Knights!

THE Stated Conclave of Cyrene Commandery, No. 4, of Knights Templar, will be held in their Asylum, No. 248 Front street, on Monday Evening, July 27th, at 8 o'clock. A prompt attendance of every member is desired.

Visiting Sir Knights are fraternally invited.

By command of JOHN ZENT, E. Commander.

N. J. WIGGIN, Recorder. jy26 2t

Chamber of Commerce.

THE regular monthly meeting of the Chamber will be held, at their Hall, MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 12 m. All members are earnestly requested to be present.

T. A. NELSON, President.
S. RIDGELY, Secretary. jy26 1t

COTTON GINS.

FOR SALE, three 60-Saw Gins, one 70-Saw Gin, one 80-Saw Gin. These Gins can be seen at J. C. Hill & Co.'s warehouse, Court street. Address J. A. WIGGS, care Appeal office. Will sell cheap for cash or city acceptance. jy26 1m

To Builders—Georgia Roofing Slate

WE offer for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, a superior article of Roofing Slate from the Georgia Quarries, said to be equal to the Welch, and not subject to crack by heat as the Vermont and others, and which will be sold as low or lower than any Slate in market. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & CO.,
jy26 1f Sole Agents in Memphis.

Extension Step Ladders.

THEY recommend themselves. Useful to the merchant and mechanic, the farmer and the housekeeper. We have just received an assorted lot from the manufacturers. Call and see them.

We keep up our usual supply of the best Coal Oil, Lamps, Soaps and Tinware.

O. P. PRESCOTT & CO.,
jy26 1w 40 Jefferson street.

To Contractors and Builders.

SEALED BIDS are solicited for work in certain additions and improvements for the Criminal Court. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of James B. Cook, 38 Madison street, architect for the same. The bids will be opened on Tuesday morning, the 28th inst. WM. B. WELTE,
jy26 1t County Commissioner.

WILLIAM D. LYLES, M. D.,

TREATS DISEASES OF

Women & Children as Specialties.

OFFICE:

Corner Third and Madison Streets,

jy26 MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

A CARD.

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK,
MEMPHIS, TENN., July 22, 1868.

THIS Bank will recommence business on Monday, 27th inst., under an arrangement with the Metropolitan National Bank of New York, which will insure entire safety to depositors and correspondents, with ample capital for the transaction of all strictly legitimate business.

Upon the final conclusion of this important negotiation, I can tender to the stockholders of the Bank, and to the mercantile community of Memphis, my sincere congratulations.

REDICK McKEE,
For the Comptroller of the Currency.

Referring to above card, we take pleasure in announcing to our friends and this community, that this Bank will reopen for business on Monday, 27th inst. Having ample capital for the transaction of a general banking business, we solicit the same generous patronage heretofore given us, and we commend the Bank to the entire confidence of this community.

W. H. CHERRY, President,
J. J. FREEMAN, Cashier,
A. WOODRUFF,
HIRAM A. PARTEE,
THOS. R. SMITH,
Committee on Behalf of Directors and Stockholders. jy26 1w

BUCK EYE SALVE,

A CERTAIN CURE FOR PILES.

Sold by CHANDLER & CO.,
jy1 246 Main street.

GAS FIXTURES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Gas Chandeliers, 2, 3, 4, 8, and 12 Lights,
Pendants, 1 and 2 Lights,
Brackets, 1 and 2 Lights,
Pillars and Globes.

Latest styles of Cornelius & Baker's celebrated manufacture, for sale at Factory Prices.

je7 das 1f PULLEN & HANNOCK.

BUCK EYE SALVE,

SURE CURE for PILES.

Sold by J. W. FALLS & CO.,
jy1 No. 351 Main street.

J. H. SPEED. J. P. STRANGE.

Spood & Strange,

WITH HOWELL, WOOD & CO.,

DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

"SOUTHERN PALACE,"

332 MAIN STREET, : : : MEMPHIS.

WE have the pleasure of informing our friends and former customers that we have engaged with Messrs. Howell, Wood & Co., at our old stand, and can be found there at all times with an elegant stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods. We flatter ourselves that we are acquainted with the wants of our people, and have determined to devote our time and energy to this our old and favorite business. We therefore hope our friends will call and renew their trade at the old stand of Speed, Demoho & Strange. Respectfully,

J. H. SPEED,
J. P. STRANGE.
Memphis, July 13, 1868. jy13 1mdaw

BUCK EYE SALVE,

THE GREAT REMEDY for PILES.

Sold by TAYLOR & CO.,
jy1 Poplar street.

THEO. HOERNER,

Graduated Chemist and Druggist,

54 AND 56 BEAL STREET, CORNER SECOND, Memphis, Tenn. Particular attention paid to the Prescription and Analytical departments, and besides all the articles usually kept in a well stocked Drug Store. Particular attention is paid to the Prescription Department, and to Medical and Chemical Analytical examinations in any line. MYRODA WATER is unsurpassed by any in the city, as the syrups are only made from fresh fruits. jy22 3m

FIRE & MARINE INSURANCE

MERCHANTS'

INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, : : : $200,000

Office—No. 19 Madison St.,

MEMPHIS, : : : : TENNESSEE

DIRECTORS:

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F. W. SMITH, W. B. WALDRAN,
J. T. FARGASON, NAPOLEON HILL,
W. A. GOODWYN, JOHN T. STRATTON,
J. F. FRANK.

OFFICERS:

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F. W. SMITH, - - - - - Vice President.
E. A. PARKER, - - - - - Secretary.

STOCKHOLDERS:

Allison Bros., G. W. Gilmore, Thos. Moffet,
W. H. Andrews, Chas. Gilmore, Jesse Moore,
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Benj. Babb, W. A. Goodwyn, Jos. M. Myers,
M. L. Bacon, R. D. Goodlett, C. F. Norris,
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W. S. Bruce & Co., John Gunn, Partee & Hartbert,
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C. C. Clay, A. Hatchett, W. G. Ralney,
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J. D. Frayser, E. Marshall, M. H. Martin, S. M. Ward,
J. W. Fowler, Mansfield & Higbee, R. D. Ward,
N. Ford & Co., E. McDavitt, Geo. W. Wible,
W. C. Foster, J. H. McDavitt, son, M. J. Wicks,
W. A. Gage, I. B. Mercer, W. A. Williamson,
M. Gavin, Geo. Mitchell, S. W. Wilkins.
W. B. Greenlaw, R. J. Morgan, James M. Williamson.
jy25 3m ed

NEW ADVERTISEM'NTS

THE

DRY GOODS TRADE

OF MEMPHIS.

—FOR—

GRAND PREPARATIONS

FALL TRADE

COMPETITION DEFIED

—AT—

HOME OR ABROAD

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE FAVORABLE prospects of a bountiful season, by which there must necessarily ensure

A LARGE TRADE

We have concluded arrangements through which we propose to offer inducements for all

BUYERS TO PURCHASE HERE

1st—All Imported Goods we will Import Direct, or buy from the Importer's Agents.

All Domestic Goods we will buy direct from the Manufacturers.

Shoes we will have made to order; in fact, we will procure all our Goods FROM FIRST HANDS, thereby saving the jobber's profits.

2d—Through our large capital we are enabled to BUY FOR CASH, thereby can buy closer than those buying on credit.

3d—We shall continue to SELL ONLY FOR CASH, which enables us to sell at a closer profit than those selling on Time.

4th—We will continually have our buyers in the East watching the market and attending the Trade Auction Sales, buying Bargains, which we will again Sell as Bargains.

Through these advantages, it must be apparent to all that we will be able to COMPETE WITH

ANY MARKET ON THIS CONTINENT.

☞ People should not listen to the base fabrications of Cincinnati, Louisville and St. Louis drummers, that Memphis cannot compete with their markets.

MEMPHIS CAN NOW,

AND WILL,

COMPETE WITH ALL MARKETS

WE SHALL CONTINUE OUR

CLOAK MANUFACTORY

Under the management of a No. 1 CLOAK CUTTER, making up the LATEST PARISIAN STYLES, whereby we will save at least 25 per cent. and can thereby

SELL THEM 25 PER CENT. CHEAPER

Than those buying from eastern manufacturers.

We shall keep the LARGEST as well as the

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

IN THIS CITY.

EVERY DEPARTMENT

— WILL —

BE COMPLETE.

Thankful to our customers for past patronage, we hope to keep a continuance of same, and through the GRAND PREPARATIONS WE HAVE MADE, the large increase of Stock and the close figures we shall sell at, we hope for a large increase of our custom.

We would especially invite all WHOLESALE BUYERS to give us a call before purchasing their Fall Stocks.

B. LOWENSTEIN & BROTHERS,

Cor. Jefferson and Main Sts.

jy26

CAROLINA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

Capital Stock, : : : : : : : : : $200,000 00
Income for first Ten Months, : : 161,883 46

M. J. WICKS, President, J. T. PETTIT, Vice-President.
W. F. BOYLE, Secretary, J. H. EDMONDSON, Gen'l Agent.

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NAPOLEON HILL,	J. G. LONSDALE,	JAMES PHELAN.	

ISSUES Policies either Participating or Non-participating, on all the Improved Plans of Life Insurance. No Restrictions on Travel or Residence within the settled limits of the United States or British North America. All Policies Non forfeitable for their Equitable Value.

The officers and Directory of this Company are determined, by a judicious and economical management of its affairs, to secure for it the success which it merits as a reliable Institution.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 291 MAIN STREET.

FERGUSON & PRIVETT,
No. 11 Madison Street, Agents for Tennessee.

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SOUTHERN LIFE INSURANCE CO.,

No. 17 Madison Street, Memphis, Tennessee.

AMOS WOODRUFF, President, BEN. MAY, Secretary,
T. A. NELSON, F. M. WHITE, } Vice Pre-idents. CHAS. T. PATTERSON, Ass't Secretary.

Capital, : : : : : : $228,500 00
Surplus, : : : : : : 102,742 06

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☞ Insures Lives, and promptly adjusts and pays Losses. Its principal business is with Southern States, and to them it appeals for patronage. It has ample means to fully protect policy-holders and pay all losses. jy25 3m

No Humbug, but positively true, in order to gain room for Fall and Winter Stocks.

GENERAL CLEARING OUT SALE

—OF ALL—

SUMMER GOODS

BELOW NEW YORK COST, AT

WALKER BROTHERS & CO.,

229 Main St., Clay Building.

MAKE EARLY SELECTIONS AND SECURE GREAT BARGAINS

jy19 WALKER BROS. & CO.

DAVID P. HADDEN. WILLIAM PARK

DAVID P. HADDEN & CO.,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS, COTTON FACTORS,

AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

202 FRONT STREET, MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES AND PLANTATION SUPPLIES ALWAYS on hand. FLOUR—"Clarksville City Mills," "Lafayette Gold Dust," "Cobb's Excelsior," "R. B. Davies' XXXX," and other favorite brands, cheap to the trade. Agents for Mayaville (Ky.) COTTON YARNS AND CORDAGE. jy19 1f

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, PHÆTONS

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377 Main Street, Jackson Block, Memphis, Tenn

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METALLIC CASES, CASKETS AND WOODen Coffins, of all kinds

SUNDAY APPEAL.

Office---No. 13 Jefferson Street.

Mississippi and Tennessee Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
New Orleans Express, daily	2:40 p.m.	4:15 p.m
Sardis accom'n, daily, except Sunday	8:30 a.m.	5:30 p.m.
Freight, (North Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; South, Monday, Wednesday and Friday)	3:35 p.m.	6:20 a.m.

Takes effect Sunday, June 28, 1868.
A. S. LIVERMORE, Gen'l Sup't.
C. P. OAKLEY Gen. Ticket Ag't. je28

Memphis and Charleston Railroad.

	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Through Mail (daily)	9:20 p.m.	12:40 p m
Through Express	10:40 p.m.	11:30 p.m
(This train does not leave Saturdays.)		
Corinth Accommodation, daily, (except Sundays) at		6:00 a.m
Somerville Accommodation daily (except Sunday)	8:25 a.m.	5:10 p.m

Railroad Time is 20 minutes faster than city time.
Ticket office, 278 Main street and at Depot.
W. J. ROSS, Gen'l Sup't.

Memphis and Louisville Railroad Line.

	DEPART.	ARRIVE.
Day Express	7:30 a.m.	3:15 p.m
Night Express	4:00 p.m.	9:15 a.m

Railroad Time 15 minutes faster than city.
Ticket offices No. 257½ Main street and at Depot, head of Main street.
SAM. B. JONES, Gen'l Sup't.

CITY MATTERS.

NOTICE.

City subscribers to the APPEAL, daily or weekly, who may desire to leave the city for the summer, can have their papers sent them regularly by leaving a memorandum at the Counting-room of the APPEAL, No. 13 Jefferson street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents who wish to have any attention paid to their communications must observe the following rules:

Be brief, concise and to the point, avoid the "flowers of rhetoric," and confine yourself to a plain statement of facts. Write on but one side of the paper in a clear hand, and with pen and ink, giving your words and sentences plenty of room. In all cases the real name and address of the writer must accompany the manuscript. Articles which redound to personal or individual benefit, or are of a personal nature, will only be inserted as "advertisements" or "paid cards."

CALENDAR.—July—7th Month.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

MOON.	DAY.	TIME AT MEMPHIS.
Full	4th.	2 h. 39 minutes.
Third Quarter	12th.	6 h. 40 minutes.
New	19th.	3 h. 56 minutes.
First Quarter	26th.	7 h. 41 minutes.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY—*Sunday.*—Sun rises 5:09; sets 7:03.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The meeting of delegates to select a Congressman and Electors for the Eighth District of Tennessee, will be held at Brownsville on the 10th of August.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

ST. LAZARUS CHURCH—J. T. Wheat D. D., Rector—Madison street. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m. Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

ASBURY CHAPEL—Corner of Linden and Hernando—Rev. F. S. Petway, Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

BAPTIST TABERNACLE—Court street—Rev. S. H. Ford, D. D. L. L. D. Services at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m.

MISSION CHAPEL—Corner Jones avenue and Alabama street—J. O. Steadman, D. D., Pastor. Services at 10½ a.m.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. D. D. Sanderson, of Alabama, will preach this (Sabbath) morning at 10½ o'clock. Sabbath school at 9 o'clock.

THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Corner Sixth and Chelsea streets—Rev. W. A. Sample. Services at 10½ a.m.

GRACE CHURCH—Hernando street, near Vance—Rev. Dr. Brooke, Rector. Services at 10 a.m. and 5½ p.m. Sunday school at 9 a.m.

CENTRAL METHODIST CHURCH—Union street—Rev. W. M. Patterson, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m. Sabbath School at 8½ a.m.

CALVARY CHURCH.—No services this morning—Dr. White being absent. Evening services at 8 p.m. by Dr. Hines.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH.—Elder T. W. Caskey will preach to-day at 11 a.m., and at 8 p.m. Subject in the morning: "The Lord's Supper."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.—There will be preaching in this Church at 10½ a.m. and 8 p.m., by the Pastor Rev. D. E. Burns.

ST. MARY'S CATHEDRAL—Poplar street, east of Adams, Richard Hines, D. D., Dean—Daily services at 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. Holy Communion celebrated on all Festivals and Saints' Days, and every Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, except on the first Sunday in the month, when the celebration takes place at 10:30 a.m. Sunday School at 9:30 a.m.

THE COMMERCIAL HOTEL, Jefferson street, is the most centrally located and one of the best hotels in town. Try it.

GINS FOR SALE—W. B. Wiggs, Esq., offers for sale several new cotton gins, of fifty, sixty and seventy saws. See his advertisement elsewhere.

WE regret to learn that Mr. John Loague was called from his duties yesterday by a dispatch which announced to him the mortal illness of his wife and child, at Iuka Springs.

MESSRS. ROYSTER, TREZEVANT & Co advertise in another column the receipt of a large quantity of most excellent and superior roofing slate, from the Georgia quarries. This slating is superior to Welch, and is a Southern institution.

HOME DISPENSARY REPORT.—During the two weeks ending Saturday 12 o'clock, July 25th, ninety-one cases of city poor were prescribed for and medicines furnished the same free of charge.

THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL.—We are glad to learn that this institution will reopen to-morrow. We call attention to their card and that of Redick McKee, Esq., in another column.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—The members of this institution are reminded that to-morrow is the regular meeting day, and that a large and full attendance is requested, as business of importance to every member is to be discussed.

CHOICE PEACHES.—Mr. Atkinson exhibited yesterday at White's Station, at the meeting of the Agricultural Society, some of the finest peaches ever seen in this or any other country. We had a few specimens of the same, but forgot to bring them to town.

EXCELLENT BARBECUE.—Maj. Dick Mason is entitled to great credit as superintendent, for the choice barbecue furnished the people who assembled at White's Station yesterday to organize the Shelby county Agricultural Society. We have *never* seen a better prepared barbecue.

RESIGNED.—We were sorry to hear yesterday that Sam E. Cary, Esq., general ticket agent of the Mississippi Central road, has resigned that position which he has held for the past twelve years. We learn that he has in view a more extensive field of labor, and that he is soon to be employed in a position where his splendid business capacities will show to a full advantage.

MATRIMONIAL.—Twelve licenses were returned to the office of the County Clerk during the past week, as follows: Anthony Guy to Mary Guy, Wash Nelson to Martha Cole, Thomas Ranney to Georgia Smith, Randall Scott to Annie Jackson, Samuel Hill to Anna Topp, Joseph McFarland to Nancy E. Walker, Michael McMahon to Mrs. Alice Adams, J. W. Gladden to Laura House, Caleb B. Carter to Laura A. Carter, Turner Strayhorn to Melvina Granson, James Watkins to Martha H. Frazer, and John C. Hall to Rosetta McCoy.

RADICALISM DISMAYED.

The Colored Population for Seymour and Blair.

Tremendous Colored Democratic Procession.

Over One Hundred Wagons and Teams, and a Thousand Men in the Line.

Great Enthusiasm.

A demonstration which was as gratifying as it was novel and unexpected, electrified and astonished our citizens last evening, and struck terror and dismay to the hearts of the villainous Radical carpet-baggers and scalawags in our midst. In it, the infamous tyrants and thieves, who have so long oppressed and ground down and robbed the people, read their doom. It is the handwriting on the wall, that tells them that their stay among us must be brief that their days and hours of tyranny, rapine and oppression are numbered, and that they cannot long escape the vengeance which an outraged people is determined to mete out to them.

It was rumored yesterday during the day that the colored employees of the Nicholson pavement company, to the number of several hundred, had organized a Seymour and Blair club and would parade the streets during the evening in a torchlight procession. We treated it as the regular Saturday's rumor, and paid but little attention to it. Great was our surprise at hearing at sunset that arrangements had really been made for a great display and turnout, and that it would soon be on the street.

About 8 o'clock loud and prolonged cheering was heard on Second street, and on repairing in the direction from whence the sounds came, we met the head of the column moving down Second street toward the Stillman block. At the head of the column was a platform drawn by four horses, on which was a blazing tar barrel, giving a brilliant and beautiful light. Above it on a pole were the stars and stripes, inscribed with the names of Horatio Seymour and Frank P. Blair. On it were mounted some ten or a dozen stalwart sons of toil, who were shouting lustily the names of the great men inscribed upon their banner. It was followed by fifteen of the huge teams used for hauling blocks, all filled with laborers and employees—all colored. These in turn were followed by carts and drays, loaded with voters, to the number of eighty-five, interrupted at intervals with platforms like the first, with barrels of blazing tar lighting up the whole scene. The rear was closed up by a colored band of music and about six hundred colored men on foot. The line of march was down Second to Union, down Union to DeSoto, DeSoto to Vance, Vance to Main, up Main to Gayoso, around on Gayoso and Second, making the turn at Mayor Leftwich's house, thence to Poplar and Third streets.

On passing the house of Mayor Leftwich, the whole column, which was over a mile in length, broke into loud and prolonged cheers for his Honor, who, unfortunately, was not at home.

On arriving at the house of T. B. Brown, Esq., chief of the Nicholson contractors, on Poplar street, the procession was halted, and Mr. Brown appeared, and made them one of the most stirring Democratic appeals that we have ever listened to—full of sound sense and the true Democratic doctrine. He showed them that the Democratic party were their only true friends, and that the only safety to the country was in destroying every vestige of the cruel and villainous Radical party. The speech was interrupted and cheered vociferously, very frequently, and at its close the speaker was greeted with tremendous applause. Mr. Brown was a Douglas elector for Iowa in 1860, and is an old school Democrat.

At the close of his speech ten barrels of ale were rolled out and tapped, and when we left, the whole party were making short work of them.

Maj. B. B. Waddell was Grand Marshall of the occasion and was assisted by Messrs. Odell, Baldwin, Larkin, Widrig, McBain, Matthews and Postal. The affair was a grand success and we hope to see it often repeated. The ball has commenced to descend the mountain and it will gather strength and size and impetus as it rolls. Let the Radical party stand from under!

P. S.—After writing the above the crowd, with a band of music, visited and serenaded the *Avalanche* and APPEAL offices. Col. Gallaway being loudly called for at the *Avalanche* office, responded in a few neat words. At the APPEAL Gen. Pike was called for, but being absent did not appear. On passing the *Bulletin* office the band played the *Rogue's March*.

MEMPHIS FEMALE COLLEGE.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of this institution in another column. The building was erected at great expense, and especially for scholastic purposes. The maps, globes and other apparatus are quite extensive, and the rooms are admirably arranged and furnished for the health, comfort and improvement of the pupils. The building has been recently repainted, and the whole premises have been thoroughly renovated, so that it is now one of the most attractive places in the city. By the concentration of the Lee Academy, the Hebrew Institute, and the schools of Miss Cornelius and Mrs. Richardson, a large corps of instructors of unsurpassed ability has been secured.

WORKS OF ART.—We were induced a few days ago to take a stroll through the 'China Palace' of Messrs. Lloyd, Clarke & Co., and were abundantly repaid for the trouble, by the beautiful and charming articles of china and queensware that we saw. It is worth a long walk to see some of their assortment of vases alone, some of which are really works of art. They have everything there that can be thought of in the china and queensware line, from the most costly Sevres sets, down to the cheapest dish or toy made of clay. They also have on hand and offer to the public a fine assortment of fruit jars and cans, for preserving fruit, and a call would repay the housewife who intends putting up fruit this season.

MONEY FOR THE SCHOOL FUND.—Mr. Andrews the efficient teacher of the Male High School on Adams street, has been in correspondence with Gen. Eaton, Superintendent of Public Instruction for the State, and has lately received from him the information that $5000 of the State school fund will be remitted to our Board of School Visitors in a few days. This will be gratifying to those interested in our public schools.

NEW BOOKS.—We are indebted to Messrs. Church & Co. for a copy of "A Strange Story," gotten up uniform with the "Globe" edition of Bulwer's works. The typography is beautiful, the paper white and smooth, and the binding superb. We are also indebted to the same gentlemen for a box of the most beautiful note paper and envelopes, ready stamped with initials, of which they have a large and beautiful assortment.

CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC CLUB.

Immense Gathering of the Citizens, including a Large Number of Ladies.

Speeches, Resolutions, Etc.

There was present last night at the meeting of the Democratic Central Club of Shelby county, the largest number of the intelligent citizens, including many ladies, of Memphis, that has assembled since the war. Every space in the Stillman Hall was crowded to its utmost capacity.

In the absence of Gen. Pike, President, Col. John Dawson called the Club to order.

The Young Men's Independent Democratic Club, in a body, then entered, with Gen. Rucker at their head, who, on introducing them said that although their club was comprised chiefly of young men, and many non-voters, still they felt certain their influence would be felt in the coming election.

Col. Dawson welcomed them to seats in the Club.

Col. R. F. Looney, the regular speaker for the evening, was then introduced to the meeting. He said long years had elapsed since he had the pleasure of addressing a Memphis audience, and such a one as he witnessed this night. It filled his heart with gratitude to see such a manifestation. We stand to-day amid broken arches and desolated house holds, and engaged in a struggle with despotism on the one hand and freedom upon the other. Worse than traitor now is he that hesitates on which side to draw his sword. From the hour of the surrender to this day the dominant party have continued to imprison and murder the people of the South. Every indignity their brain could concoct has been heaped upon us. What then can be expected of Radicalism? What can we expect of those men who go to Congress and swear to support the Constitution, and in the very next breath declare the Constitution obsolete and that they are working outside of it? How much longer are we to endure all this? The people of Tennessee, of all others, have suffered long and endured much, but they mean to be free; and, like Hannibal, the old Carthagenian hero, they have sworn and will be free.

We regret that we are compelled to omit the remainder of Col. Looney's speech, as also the very able one delivered by Col. George S. Gantt.

Calls were made for other gentlemen to address the meeting, but owing to the lateness of the hour they declined.

A petition from the colored Democratic voters was presented, asking the use of the hall one night next week, and the request unanimously granted.

The Young Men's Independent Democratic Club then presented the following:

To the Hon. Albert Pike, President of the Democratic Club, and the Hon. P. T. Keller, Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby county:

Gentlemen: On behalf of the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club of Memphis, and with the single desire to promote the harmony of Democratic councils, and the efficiency of the Democratic effort in the forthcoming canvass, I beg leave to suggest through you, respectively, to the Central Democratic Club and the Democratic Executive Committee of Shelby county, the expediency of further or amendatory action as to the appointment of delegates to the Convention called at Brownsville for the 10th day of August, to nominate Electoral and Congressional candidates for the Eighth District.

It is well understood by the Executive Committee and by the gentlemen who represented the county in the formation of the present delegation, that the Convention, from circumstances so clearly accidental as to render no one chargeable with censure, was very sparely attended, and far from being such an expression of the Democracy of Shelby county, at large, as might be desired or ought to be had, especially upon the eve of a grand re-organization of the party, when every man of conservative views, is not only expected, but is resolute and eager, to do yeoman's service in a crisis which involves the forlorn hope of American Civil Liberty.

It is believed, that since the selection of delegates by the Executive Committee, there has been such a change in the political skies, such an enthusiasm in the canvass aroused, and such a widespread and zealous determination evoked on the part of the people to make a fast, united effort for their common redemption, that the fullest possible opportunity should be given to our fellow-citizens of Shelby county for an expression of their views and preferences, as to representation in the Convention which is to nominate an Electoral and Congressional ticket for this District.

There is no citizen of Shelby county, outside of the Loyal League, who does not feel a vital interest in these important nominations; and, while the delegation as now composed is in itself wholly unexceptionable, it is respectfully suggested, in view of the circumstances surrounding the case, whether it would not be expedient, just and generous,—and a proper deference to the patriotic zeal now wakened in the public mind—for the Executive Committee of Shelby county, through its honorable chairman, to call a mass meeting of the people, at such time and place as may be hereafter designated, for confirmation of the action already had, or the appointment of such delegation as the citizens of the county in convention may agree upon.

It is desired by the Young Men's Independent Democratic Club, to especially impress upon the minds of the Central Club and Executive Committee, that in offering these suggestions they have nothing in view but the harmonious and active co-operation of the citizens of this county in the work of the campaign before us, and to give them, in the inauguration of the new era which seems about to dawn gloriously upon us, a full freeman's privilege of representation in the councils and deliberations of the party.

I have the honor, Sirs, to remain, with considerations of the highest respect,

Fraternally yours,
H. H. SYLVESTER,
Cor. Sec. Y. M. I. D. C.

The following resolution was offered by Col. G. P. Foute, and adopted:

Resolved, By the Central Club of Shelby County, that it is the sense of this Club that the Chairman of the County Executive Committee be requested to call a meeting of the Conservative Democratic citizens of Shelby County, at such time and place as he may designate, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Convention at Brownsville on the 10th of August, for the selection of candidates for Elector and Congressman for this District.

On motion a committee was appointed to select a place for holding a County Mass Convention.

Maj. Merriwether offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the various Ward and District clubs be invited to enrol their members in the Democratic Club of Shelby county, and that they be and are hereby requested to furnish the R. S. of this Club with a list of their members for that purpose.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be communicated to the various clubs through the Conservative press of this city.

On motion the Club adjourned until next Saturday night.

THE WEATHER yesterday was cloudy and cool during the morning, with an occasional slight sprinkle. In the afternoon the skies cleared off, and the sun came out beautifully. About 8½ o'clock a black cloud rose in the east, and soon covered the heavens. At 9 it commenced to rain, and at present writing (10 o'clock) is still raining.

MEMPHIS DRY GOODS TRADE.

The Leading House—Reward of Enterprise.

Having occasion, a few days ago, to refer to the books of the Assessor, we were surprised to learn that the sales of the house of B. Lowenstein & Bros., for the months of May and June, were ten thousand dollars more than those of any other house in their line in the city of Memphis, either wholesale or retail, and double that of some of our principal houses. We say we were astonished, for we had never dreamed the unpretentious looking establishment on the corner of Main and Jefferson streets was the emporium of the dry goods trade of Memphis, and this feeling of astonishment caused us to desire to pay them a visit and examine into the causes of their great success.

Taking advantage of a leisure hour on Friday afternoon, we strolled in, and introduced ourself to Mr. B. Lowenstein, and were by him shown over the establishment, visiting and examining in turn each department. We found them all complete, and each one presided over by a separate corps of employees, and kept as neat as a refined lady keeps her parlors. To go into a detailed description of them, would occupy more time and space than we can conveniently spare to-day, besides requiring more knowledge than we possess of the minutiæ of the immense paraphernalia of goods of all sorts and descriptions that are necessary for the personal adornment of our household goddesses. Indeed, we never before had any idea of what young women were made of, always having taken it for granted that the old nursery rhyme was true, and they were the embodiment simply of "sugar and spice, and all that's nice," and that their rig was simply the coloring of the sugarplum. Alas! how deep is the ignorance of old bachelors!

The cloak and silk room, however, was something that we could appreciate, and we cannot pass it by in silence. The array of beautiful fabrics there displayed, is a study for an artist, and all so carefully and tastily arranged that each article shows to the best advantage. So complete is the stock of Messrs. Lowenstein, that it is a proverb among the ladies, when they have not an article in the dry goods line it is no use to look for it anywhere else.

The corps of employees number, even in these dull times, over twenty, and each seems to vie with the others in politeness and attention. Messrs. Lowenstein are evidently determined to have no rival in the city, and our other merchants might well take a lesson from these enterprising men. They must wake up, or other cities that are stretching out their hands for it, will grasp the trade of our city, and bear it away irrevocably.

In conclusion, we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of the Messrs. Lowenstein—though that is hardly necessary. It speaks for itself, and shows that the gentlemen understand and appreciate the value of *advertising*—this being one of the secrets of their success.

THE NICHOLSON PAVEMENT.

In our squib yesterday morning urging the progress of the work on the Nicholson pavement, and that the city take no notice of the little party who are attempting to stop the work, a typographical error converted *pr. ct.* into *fold*, making the sentence "increasing the value of the property an hundred *pr. ct.*" into "increasing, etc., an hundred *fold*." A big difference. Such mistakes are always awkward, but they will occur in the best regulated offices. It was the more unfortunate in this instance, as it brought down on us the wrath of the Senior Editor of the *Ledger*, who launched at our devoted head a whole column of editorial on the subject—we having trodden rather heavily on that gentleman's corns. He is, we understand, the fortunate or unfortunate owner of a certain little triangular slip of land somewhere in the city, on two sides of which the Nicholson has been laid, and he has had to pay a double tax, which of course came heavily upon him—*hinc illæ lachrymæ*. Will he pretend to deny that the property is increased in value all the amount that he has thus expended? But we produce below a communication from a gentleman who, we will wager, has paid ten times as much as he has for the Nicholson, and therefore has a right to be heard:

Mr. Editor: Those who have been trying of late to stop the progress of the pavement, endeavor to make the impression on the minds of the public that they (property holders on the streets paved) will have to pay the *entire* cost of the pavement, under the present contracts made by the city. This is erroneous. The property owner pays for paving *his front only* to the center of the street, and the street and alley crossings are paid for by the city, and which, of course, falls upon *all property holders in the city*. The owner of a lot on South, Linden, or any unpaved street, helps to pay for the pavement at the crossing of Main and Madison (82½ by 66 feet), and for the same amount at every street crossing on Main, as well as on Second. Store rents are low, it is true, so are dwelling rents and all kind of rents, so that all are alike in that respect. Why have Main and Second streets been the great thoroughfares? Simply because they have been kept better paved. The same is the case with Poplar, Adams, Jefferson and Madison. Why should the property holders of South Memphis, Eastern Suburb and Chelsea be required to help pay for *all* the paving on the streets above named, when, perhaps, from one year to another he may never drive a vehicle of any kind upon any of them? It is difficult to levy any tax that bears exactly equal upon all who are interested or benefitted, and although many property holders whose street fronts have been paved with the Nicholson do think it is burdensome for the present to pay for it, they will, in my opinion, before five years have passed, consider it the best investment they could have made.

More anon, perhaps. SHELBY.

Business, Visiting and Wedding Cards Printed at the Lowest Prices at the Appeal Job Office.

THE EYE.—We would rather tenfold lose speech and hearing than those windows of the mind which God has given us with which to look out on His works. Like many others we have felt this truth, oh, how keenly, when, for weary months, amid arduous toil, we were forbidden to use pen or book, or gaze out upon the clear sunlight. Any, therefore, who by long study and cultivated skill have found the means of relief for such sufferers, should be held in grateful esteem. We refer our readers to Dr. Norris, Oculist, 59 Madison street, Memphis, who has gained a reputation for treating the eye unequaled by any oculist in the South and West. His reputation for curing any disease *whatever* of the eye is increasing day by day; passing beyond the limits of this State, has extended through those adjoining and those more remote, reaching even to Texas and Minnesota, procuring him many patients from each and all, till he is now, we believe, the acknowledged oculist, not only of this city, but of the South. F&W

MORTUARY.—The Health Officer, W. E. Rogers, M. D., reports sixty-nine deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday, July 25th. Whites, 37; negroes, 32.

FACTS TO REFLECT UPON.

Not one man in one hundred succeeds during his lifetime in amassing enough to support in comfort those who are dependent upon him, for one single year after he shall have been called away from them, and yet there is no man in whose heart the wish is not uppermost to provide for those nearest and dearest to him, after death has claimed him and he can no longer work for them. How strange it is then, with opportunities on every side of them to make this provision, there are so many men that die and leave their families destitute! Each thinks that everyone else must die but himself, and never reflects for a moment that "in the midst of life we are in death," and that the frail fretted thread of his own existence may be severed in an instant. What is then obviously the duty of every man? To *insure*, and that for the largest amount that he can carry, and in the *safest* and *best* institution that is within his reach.

"Which is the safest and best," we are asked.

The *beau ideal* of a perfect insurance corporation is that which combines perfect safety and progressiveness—the staunchness and stability of the old school, with youthful vigor and enterprise. These qualities constitute, in their possessor, the medium that may be called golden, and by no company are they possessed to a more remarkable degree than by THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL, represented in our city by Messrs. McMahon & Otis, No. 43 Madison street. It seems to be the institution so long wanted by the public, and to be all that could be wished by the most careful or the most progressive man. Its rapid growth in public favor is a convincing proof that it is appreciated in this light.

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—I just simply wish to state to the public and all interested, that I was called upon in person by the Mother Superior of the Catholic Orphan Asylum, about two weeks ago, to administer to the inmates of said institution, some thirteen or fourteen of whom were suffering with a seeming epidemic of Sore Eyes. Without the hope or expectation of reward, I cheerfully went to see the little sufferers and prescribed for all. They all improved rapidly, and the majority were almost well, when Dr. Avent visited the Asylum, and peremptorily ordered that I should be dismissed, as he had charge of the establishment, and that he had a friend recently from *Paris* who would attend to them. I only notice this to say that I treated those poor little sufferers because they *were orphans*, and when I had almost completed a cure in every case, I don't think other medical men should come in and steal my thunder—my cures. All the Sisters and Father O'Bryan will testify that they were getting well rapidly. Further, that I have a genuine sympathy for these little unfortunates, and I wanted to see the cure completed in each case. Instead of this, Dr. Avent, who seems to be "Sir Oracle" at the institution, forbids my finishing the cure. Is it jealousy that has inspired this unnatural course? He has been treating them for weeks, as I learn, without giving them relief, whilst they all improved as soon as they were put under my charge. The public can judge. C. B. NORRIS, Oculist.

Paschall House Drawing.

The distribution of a half million dollars' worth of property in this grand scheme will take place at St. Louis, October, 1868. Only 32,000 certificates were left to be disposed of on the 1st of July, out of 100,000. The time now given is amply sufficient for the managers and their agents to distribute this balance among the people at large. This drawing will come off during the week of the great fall fair at St. Louis, when the city will have forty-five or fifty thousand visitors, which will be an immense advantage to the Association in clearing off every certificate. Judge Lanham, Col. Alex. Kelsey, Capt. John King, Capts. Dan. and Bart. Able, and all members of the Association, pledge the public their personal word of honor that the drawing shall come off at that time. And to theirs I add the pledge of my humble name.

Certificates to be secured in Memphis of Mr. E. Plummer, and at Geo. Pattison & Co.'s book and stationery establishment, No. 317½ Main street, one of the oldest and most reliable houses in the city.

Respectfully, W. H. RHEA,
General Agent for the Association.

WHAT THE LOUISVILLE PRESS SAYS.

Capt. W. H. Rhea has again opened the campaign for the State of Kentucky in the Paschall House drawing. He proffered to return the money to all dissatisfied parties, but few availed themselves of the offer. The management, in postponing the drawing, pursued the only safe and wise course, and we have unwavering confidence in the integrity of those conducting the enterprise, as well as Capt. Rhea's, whose reliability we readily vouch for.—*Courier, July 17.*

An announcement to the public, and particularly to the ticket holders in the Paschall House drawing, appears in the *Journal* this morning. We regard the postponement as a favorable symptom, and when we announced it several weeks ago we meant no discredit to the scheme. On the contrary, the determination to sell *all* the tickets is a guarantee of perfect fairness, and an actual protection to every ticket holder. In addition to this it should be stated that Major W. H. Rhea, the general agent in this part of the country, is as reliable as the State bank. We have shown our confidence in the drawing by investing in it, and have no hesitation in commending it to our readers.—*Louisville Journal, July 18th.*

Card.

MEMPHIS, July 22, 1868.

Dr. J. D. Stillman:

Dear Sir: I am able to sit up this morning—feel clear of fever. I have been taking your Great General Restorative for several days, and must agree with many who had told me of its virtues, that its equal, as a curative, cannot be found. I feel no bad effect from its use, but, on the contrary, as soon as taken in a fever, a cooling sensation goes through the system, open the pores of the skin, clearing the tongue and throat, and taking all bad taste from the mouth. I was as low as any man could be and live; and I believe if I had not quit all medicine but this I should have remained down for a long period, if indeed, I had ever recovered. I have also been giving it to my children, who have all been down with fevers, complicated with worms—so bad that little hope was entertained in regard to them. They have taken no other medicine, and are now all well and never looked so well and healthy. I am therefore certain that it was this that cured them. I feel the public ought to know these facts, and I refer them to J. M. Patrick & Co., Orgill & Brothers, A. J. White & Co., G. W. Jones & Co., D. P. Hadden & Co., or to your agents, Forster, Kealhoffer & Co., as to my responsibility.

R. A. COLLINS.

THE regular meeting of the Draymen's association takes place according to adjournment on Monday evening, 27th inst., at 8 o'clock p.m. Distress warrants are now issued from the office of the county clerk. It is important that all should be in attendance, white and colored, as our controversy will have to be met promptly.

By order of the managers.
JAMES B. SCOTT, Secretary.

THE COURTS.

LAW COURT—*James O. Pierce, Judge.* The usual number of motions were heard on yesterday.

On Monday next the case of Purdy vs. the Southern Express Company, will be called up for trial pursuant to continuance had on Friday last. At the conclusion of the above case the calendar will be called for trial, commencing at case No. —.

Next Saturday will be the last motion day of the term.

MUNICIPAL COURT—*Geo. W. Waldran, Judge.*—On Monday next writs of inquiry will be heard, arguments on demurrer and questions of law, also all motions which the parties are entitled to "of course" may be made. Court will then adjourn to the first Tuesday in August next, that being the first day of the August term, 1868 (law side). The special criminal term will commence on the 17th day of August next At this term will be called up for trial the Metropolitan Police cases.

CHANCERY COURT—*A. Alston, Clerk and Master.*—The Clerk and Master will take an account on Monday next in the case of Wickersham vs. Blythe.

BANKRUPTCY COURT—*T. J. Latham, Register.*—Final discharges in bankruptcy were issued on yesterday to the following named parties: F. R. Lanier, W. C. Thompson, A. Brandt, W. H. Vance.

CRIMINAL COURT—*Wm. Hunter, Judge.*—The argument in the case of the State vs. Wm. O'Hern, indictment for larceny, closed on yesterday. The jury probably returned a verdict at a late hour last evening.

The cases set for trial during the ensuing week are as follows:

45	The State	vs Russer, murder.
51	The "	vs Beecher, embezzelment.
54	The "	vs Prewett, murder.
56	The "	vs Gallagher, murder.
58	The "	vs Hunt, house breaking.
59	The "	vs Lee, larceny.
11	The "	vs Spelman, larceny.
48	The "	vs Murray, larceny.
50	The "	vs Folwell, larceny.
53	The "	vs Torrance, larceny.
56	The "	vs Cobb, larceny.
58	The "	vs Harris, larceny.
60	The "	vs McDonald, malicious shooting.
64	The "	vs Donnelly, obtaining goods under false pretenses.
65	The State	vs Fisher, larceny.
66	The "	vs Fisher, larceny.
69	The "	vs Stone, malicious shooting.
71	The "	vs Marre, murder.
74	The "	vs King, larceny.
77	The "	vs Wood, murder.

REGISTER'S OFFICE—*Geo. M. Greely, Register.*—The transfers of real estate for the last week were as follows: T. J. Baugh to Catharine Baily, lots 52 and 53, Baghy subdivision, $600; Willoughby Williams to Wm. Park, lot 17, block 64, Fort Pickering, $450; D. F. Goodyear, Jr., to J. J. Busby, south half lot 3, Mosby division, 60 by 148½ feet, $478; Chancery Court to C. M. Comer, lot 8, 26½ by 186½ feet, west side Shelby street, $2924; Philip Lucarini to J. Lucarini, south half lot 36, Chelsea.

NINTH WARD CLUB MEETING.—At a meeting of the Ninth Ward Democratic Club, held last evening, the following business was transacted, which completes the permanent organization. The chair appointed the following committees:

On Flag Speakers—C. Curtis, T. B. Edgington, G. R. Egnew, B. J. Bickneil.

Permanent Committee on Speakers—D. R. P. Bateman, W. S. J. Adams, G. R. Egnew.

On Wigwam—J. B. Danbury, John Handwerker, T. D. Franklin.

On Finance—M. Ford, T. B. Glisson, N. Frick, R. K. Craft, T. M. Clery.

On Pole—John Handwerker, R. K. Craft, M. Doyle.

On By-Laws—T. Edgington, T. B. Glissor, H. Townsend.

Resolved, That all the Conservative Democrats who reside in the Fifteenth Civil District be invited to consolidate with the Conservative Democratic Club of the Ninth Ward.

Resolved, That a hickory pole be raised in front of the Conservative Democratic Wigwam, Friday, the 31st, at 7½ o'clock, and a flag bearing the names of Seymour and Blair be hoisted thereon.

Prominent speakers will be invited to deliver addresses.

W. B. RICHARDET, Sec'y.

COLORED DEMOCRATIC MEETING. The undersigned colored citizens of Memphis will hold a meeting in the Stillman Block on Friday, 31st inst. for the purpose of organizing a regular Democratic club. We earnestly request every one of our race who desire to give peace, fraternity and tranquility to the country, and who desire to prevent a war of races, to attend and co-operate with us in establishing a Democratic club.

Thomas Shavers,	Jackson Jones,
Thomas Avent,	Wm. Foster,
Thomas Epps,	Robert Smith,
Rufus Crawford,	Wm. Anderson,
Hugh Morton,	John F. Harris,
Alexander Pell,	Reuben Alexander,
Nicholas Alexander,	A. M. Treenas,
Eli Glass,	David E. Burns,
T. G. Gallagher,	G. W. Brown,
Peter Boone,	T. M. Turner,
Harry Brown,	Lawrence Johnson,
Charles Brown,	Ned Adams,
Edmund Crawford,	Samuel Riley,
Edmund Ferguson,	Wm. Donoso,
Marengo Johnson,	Alexander Glover,
John Quigley,	James Watkins.

FOR Sunday reading go to Emmons & Son, No. 10 Jefferson street, and 393 Main street. They received yesterday the New York Weekly, Police News, Police Gazette, Leslie's Illustrated paper, London News, London Times, Staats Zeitung, new novel "Not Wisely but Too Well," New Yorker Demokrat, Boys' and Girls' Weekly, London Punch, New York Home Journal, New York Clipper, Independent, Rural New Yorker, Hall's Journal of Health for August, Riverside Magazine for August, Old Guard for August, with the likeness of Horatio Seymour on steel as a frontispiece, the Land We Love for August, with a steel portrait and biography of Gen. Ashby, and all the dailies.

THIEF CAUGHT.—Yesterday morning as the ferryboat Nevada was crossing the river a young gentleman aboard, who was going over to Arkansas on a shooting excursion, lost his powder flask overboard, and Captain Morris, of the Nevada, offered to lend him his. On going to the Captain's stateroom to get the flask they found the door burst open and standing ajar, and some one inside. On throwing open the door the Captain found one of the hands inside, with the money drawer open, its contents spread on the floor, and making an assortment of the bills. They promptly secured the rascal, brought him to town, and to-morrow he will have a hearing.

TURTLE SOUP.—Vetter Dreizigacker, of the Monroe Exchange, No. 35 Monroe street, again informs the public that he has received and will sacrifice to the appetites of the patrons of the Exchange, a huge GREEN TURTLE, just from Florida. Free to everybody to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock! He has the best of wines and liquors in his bar, and his lager beer is from the celebrated brewery of Wm. Stumpf, in St. Louis. Beer five cents a glass, except at lunch time, when it is ten cents. 24

THE MARKETS were well supplied yesterday with meats and vegetables, especially the latter. We do not remember of ever having seen a finer display of tomatoes and Irish potatoes on the stalls.

TELEGRAMS remaining in the office July 25th: J. W. Johnson, Maj. Hunn, Joe Altschul, C. J. Martin, W. B. Waldran, R. C. Brinkley, W. W. Thacher.

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—Fancy Goods, Perfumery, etc., at No. 195 Main street, for ten days only jy24 sod 10t

INDEPENDENT SEYMOUR CLUB.—The regular meeting of the Young Men's Independent Seymour Club, will be held at their headquarters, Firemen's Hall, corner Adams and Second streets, on Monday evening, July 27, at 8 o'clock. As business of importance will be brought before the meeting it is requested that every member will be on hand punctually at the hour designated. The club will be addressed during the evening by Maj. Irving Halsey, Capt. C. W. Gullick, formerly of the staff of Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, Col. Crowley, of Richmond, Virginia, and others.

By order of
R. A. THOMPSON, President.
C. H. DAVENPORT, Secretary.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. Blair has removed his office from corner of Adams and Second streets to No. 225 Main street, Worsham House Block. jy21 1w

BANKRUPTCY SALE.—Fancy Goods, Perfumery, etc, at No. 195

SUNDAY APPEAL.

For the Sunday Appeal.

LITTLE FLORENCE.

So lightly falls the hand of Death—
So fair the life-like seeming,
The placid soul, with half-warm breath,
Seems only hushed in dreaming.

The snowy flowers she loved to touch—
Ah! still their perfume lingers—
Dew-crowned, they deck her chilly touch,
And fill her marble fingers.

Say, when she grasped such white flower-bells,
And smiled as they were given,
Viewed she not fadeless asphodels
That bloomed for her in Heaven?

So brief her date, so little Earth
With sordid strifes had bound her,
The memories of her heavenly birth
Must still have hung around her.

Her golden locks are floating now
Where float seraphic measures—
Oh, Heaven! what royal wealth hast thou
Won from Earth's brightest treasures!

JULIA PLEASANTS.

GREENWOOD, LA.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

Masonic (Foreign) Intelligence.

FRANCE.

A VISIT TO A FRENCH LODGE.—At St. Malo we received a kind and brotherly reception from Bro. Auguste Hovius, a member of the 33d degree, who is Consul at that port for the Kingdom of the Netherlands, and President of the Tribunal of Commerce. Bro. Hovius informed us that in consequence of the bitter hostility of the priesthood of the Roman Catholic Church, the *Loge de Bienfaisance* had suspended its meetings, and that Freemasonry, though not dead, was "sleeping" in that city.

We were also received in the spirit of brotherhood by Bro. De Lion, of the *Cafe des Voyageurs*, in the Place de Chateaubriand—so-called after the great French author who was born here, and whose bones repose on a rocky islet in the harbor—who took the greatest possible trouble to enlighten us as to the position of the Craft in France.

An arriving at Rennes we were much surprised and pleased with the extent and beauty of the town and the magnificence of its public buildings, some of which would do honor to London or Paris. We had previously visited many other French towns, but had found most of them, though quaint and interesting enough to the antiquary, badly built, and much inferior for all useful purposes to English towns of the same size. Here, however, we found a fine city, with noble streets and squares, and gay with brilliant equipages, while we were also glad to see that the quaint costumes which formerly distinguished the inhabitants of Brittany were not extinct. In the "good old times" when Bretagne had its own independent sovereigns, the Parliament met here, and under the modern designation of Palais de Justice, the grand old structure in which the debates were carried on, still stands the pride and ornament of the city. The Hotel de Ville is also a noble building, and the town possesses a gallery of paintings which attracts many connoisseurs of the fine arts.

We first called upon Bro. Rousseau, and if our welcome at St. Malo was hearty, we can only say that never in our experience have we met with so warm a reception as was accorded to us by the Brethren here. Bro. Rousseau we found to be a most accomplished Mason, and a lady who accompanied us soon discovered, through the kindness of Madame Rousseau, that while Craftsmen are Brethren, the wives of Freemasons are Sisters. Bro. Rousseau at once introduced us to Monseiur Guillot, "le Venerable de la Loge Perfaite Union," who is also "Chef de Bureau a la Mairie," and than whom it would be difficult to find a man better adapted to preside over the duties of a Masonic Lodge, by a happy combination of the "suaviter in modo" with the "fortiter in re." In private life we have seldom met a gentleman of more striking presence and dignified demeanor than M. Guillot. In one respect only were we unfortunate; we had counted upon the pleasure of making the acquaintance of Bro. Jouaust, *Orateur* of the Lodge, and well known by his celebrated work "D'Histoire du Grand Orient de France," to which we have previously alluded, and we were sorry to find him absent from home at the time of our visit.

The rooms in which the meetings of the Lodge are held are some distance from the center of the town, arising, we believe, from the fact that the priests prevent as far as they can buildings being let for the purposes of Masonry. On arrival, we found about twenty Brethren assembled in the banquet chamber, all of whom greeted us fraternally. The walls of the room were elegantly inscribed with Masonic emblems and mottoes in various languages. Here we were examined very properly as to our Masonic qualifications, and the Brethren having adjourned to the Lodge-room, we were shortly afterwards escorted by "Le Frere Couvreur," or Inner Guard, into the presence of the Brethren. On entering the Lodge, the Brethren stood with drawn swords and accorded us military honors, after which "Monsieur le Venerable," addressed us as follows:

"*Tres Chers Freres:* I am desired by the Brethren of the Lodge of Perfaite Union to give you the right hand of Masonic fellowship, and to assure you that we are all much pleased to greet you, and that we are always delighted to see English Brethren on the soil of France. Many of our Brethren recollect with gratitude the hearty reception which they received when they visited English Lodges on the occasion of the inauguration of the great Masonic temple in Jersey. As Masonry represents among all nations, peoples and tongues, the great principle of human brotherhood, it is not only a duty but a pleasure for Masons to greet Brother Masons wherever they meet. Come, then, dear Brethren, and seat yourselves amongst us as part of our body, and be assured that you are at home in our midst."

In response to this speech, Bro. P. L. M. Nicolle replied as follows:

"*Tres Cher Venerable et Chers Freres:* We thank you sincerely for the cordial and brotherly manner in which you have received us, and we trust that you will fully believe that the motive that has induced us to visit your Lodge is not one of simple curiosity. Freemasonry is based upon the great principles of unity and fraternity, and in coming to visit our French Brethren we realize a desire which we have long felt of studying the development of those principles among you. We have also wished to attain further knowledge of the sublime beauties of Masonry, aided in our researches after *La Lumiere* by the system which you have adopted. In pronouncing these words I am convinced that I express also the septiments of my friend and brother who accompanies me. Receive, dear Brethren, our united thanks and fraternal good wishes."

The Brethren then saluted us with six rounds of Masonic firing, after which we were invested with swords and placed on the dais at the right hand of the Venerable, and the ordinary business of the Lodge proceeded.

The arrangement of the Lodge did not agree with our English notions, as for instance, the Surveillants, or Wardens, were placed at the other end of the room from the Venerable, in opposite corners. In other respects we considered the French inferior to our English system. We were much surprised to see many Brethren without their aprons, and others wearing aprons of the Rose Croix and higher degrees. Here we may remark that we have sometimes heard it said that the Grand Lodge of England was arbitrary in excluding the regalia of the higher degrees from the meetings of Craft Masonry, but we confess that the interior of a French Lodge has convinced us that our ceremonials would lose much of their impressiveness if deprived of their severe but beautiful uniformity. French Masons themselves admit that the English plan is far superior to their own.

Before leaving Rennes our Masonic certificates were, in accordance with the French custom, indorsed with the date of our visit, under the signature of M. Eugene Chabot, Assistant Secretary of the Lodge. With all our heart, "Success to French Masonry."—*Freem. Mag. and Mas. Mir.*

THE GRAND ORIENT of Belgium adopted the following obituary:

"*Very Dear Brethren:* Masonry has just suffered a cruel loss in the death of one of her most illustrious members, of him who, called to the throne by the free and enlightened suffrages of the Belgian people, has never abnegated his title of Mason; but, on the contrary, has extended to us his powerful protection. We have lost an eminent Brother, who, faithful to his oath, has, during a reign of five and thirty years, practised with love and sincerity those grand principles of humanity which constitute the basis of our Order, thus acquiring the esteem and friendship of his Brethren, the veneration of the Belgian people, and the respect and admiration of his contemporaries. Leopold, King of the Belgians, who had acquired the grade of Chev.·. K.·. D.·., 30th degree, died yesterday, with the calm and serenity of a just man, and with the stoicism of a true Mason. He was, in this supreme moment, surrounded by his children, his Ministers, and the Presidents of our Legislative Chambers, the official representatives of the Belgian people he so much loved, and to whose happiness and prosperity he so much contributed by his lofty wisdom. Our august Brother has left us a noble example to follow! We should all, like him, march on the way traced out for us, boldly and without hesitation. Like him, we should hold sworn faith in respect, and each should unfalteringly fulfill the duties imposed upon us. This is the best homage we can render to his venerated memory. This is the feeling which, above all others, vibrates in a Mason's heart—it is the love of country. Guided by this sentiment, let us rally round the son of our well beloved Brother, and help him with all our might to preserve to our dear Belgium her liberties and and her independence.

"(Signed) The National Grand Master, (ad interim), J. VAN SCHOOR."

Masonry Not Sectarian.

Masonry, we are taught, unite men of every nation, sect and opinion among those who would otherwise be at perpetual distance.

As before God, all men stand upon one common level—to be condemned if guilty, to be acquitted if innocent. So, as Masons, we all stand on a level. He has but poorly studied our ancient rituals, whose heart is devoid of that great doctrine of Masonic charity which does not alone consist in feeding the hungry or clothing the naked, but embraces in its widest range the golden rule, "doing unto others as you would be done by." This is true charity, for this reason, we have (although belonging to a Christian Church,) always advocated the adoption of prayers in which the Great Creator of heaven and earth alone should be addressed—the return to the ancient rituals in which Christian Saints are ignored and the Star of Bethlehem holds no place. There are inconsistencies which should hold no place in an instruction whose members are composed of Trinitarians, Unitarians, Jews, Turks, etc. To any professing Christian, who is of a different opinion, we simply say that our Savior, when asked how we should pray, addressed that beautiful composition, "The Lord's Prayer," in which all of every creed can unite. We have knelt at the altar with our Jewish Brethren, who cheerfully united in that beautiful prayer and felt pleased in so doing. Yet some there are, who do not feel toward their Jewish Brethren as they should. We know an eminent Mason, a prominent member of the Methodist Church, who on a certain occasion admitted publicly at a Masonic banquet, that at one time he did entertain such ideas, but thanked God that upon his admission to the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite he owed his proper appreciation of that great doctrine of Masonic charity. We are proud of such acknowledgment in so eminent a Mason, and that he gives the credit where it is due. The spirit of the age is opposed to such liberal ideas, the spirit of Christianity is opposed to it, the lessons taught by the Great Head of the Christian Church are opposed to it. Himself a Jew, he first promulgated His doctrines in His own country and among His own people. When reviled He reviled not again;—when about to suffer the extreme penalty that an infuriated mob could inflict, He did not return evil for evil, but implored forgiveness on His murderers. He called to His council the various sects of the Jews. He drank from the well with the women of Samaria. The whole of His life from His cradle to Calvary—from His resurrection to His ascension—was one of charity; and shall we who make professions of our Christianity be more self-opinionated than He was? Shall we, who have followed Him from Golgotha, wept at His tomb and glorified in His resurrection, spurn and speak lightly of our Brother to whom we are united by a tie that in ancient times was considered as strong as that of blood? Is it consistent with our professions?

We have been many years a Mason, for one of our tender years. We have on divers occasions called upon Masons to relieve Masonic distress, when church members were slow in doing so, and we can most solemnly declare to the best of our recollection at this time, that we never appealed to a Jewish Mason in vain. Their religion and their Masonry both teach charity, and that none shall suffer while they can aid. We have never seen a Jewish beggar or a Jew suffering for the necessaries of life, while we have seen many members of Christian Churches suffering for fire to warm and bread to satisfy the hunger of themselves and little children, while professing Christians failed, of their plenty, to relieve their suffering. Yea, we have applied to those who were wealthy and childless in vain, even to bury the dead.

We rejoice, as a Scottish Rite Mason, that its teachings are such as will commend themselves to all intelligent, liberal Brethren, of every creed, without distinction. We shall at some future day give a more extended sketch of this beautiful Rite. Then, Brethren, of whatever grade or degree, we beg you to look with compassion upon those who differ with you. Say nor do anything, Masonic or otherwise, that will offend your Brethren. At one common altar adore the great Ineffable name, before whom all can and do bow, praise Him and extol Him, who rideth on the heavens by His name, Adonai, and leave sectarianism outside the Lodgeroom door.

If Masons will practice the true Masonic precepts, then will we feel that it is good to be a Mason, and the time foretold will surely arrive, "when the lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and a little child shall lead them.

RHEUM.

From the Voice of Masonry.

Grand Lodge Decisions.

CALIFORNIA.—Session of 1866.—"An E. A. applying to a Lodge, other than that in which he was made, for advancement, must do so by petition, to be referred, reported on and balloted for."

DELAWARE.—Session of 1866.—"A Brother having been elected as Master, who had not served as Warden, could not be installed the Master."

ILLINOIS.—Session of 1866.—"To discontinue publishing the lists of members in the subordinate Lodges."

"That a Lodge cannot assess a tax on its members for Lodge purposes, and make it collectable the same as dues."

INDIANA.—Session of 1866.—"A Lodge under dispensation possesses all the legal rights and privileges granted and conferred by the Grand Lodge upon a Lodge working under charter, except the right to elect officers, or to celebrate, by public procession, the festivals of the Saints John." "It is not competent for a Brother to be elected a Master of a Lodge, who has not been elected and installed as Warden." "A Lodge of Master Masons can only recognize as Past Masters those who have been regularly elected, installed and served as Masters of a legally constituted Lodge of Master Masons."

IOWA.—Session of 1866.—"No time is required for dimitted Masons to reside in the State before petition for affiliation." "An E. A. or F. C., maimed after taking his degree, can NOT be further advanced." "A Lodge cannot ballot unless seven members be present." "A Brother may object to the advancement of a candidate other than by ballot." "A Lodge HAS a right to tax its members in a proper way for Masonic purposes." "A dimit having been voted, and the vote recorded, dismisses a Brother without a dimit." "A Master has the right to summon the Brethren to attend a Masonic trial." "The fee accompanying a petition should be retained by the Secretary until the candidate is accepted." "A Lodge under dispensation has a right to try unaffiliated Masons for unmasonic conduct."

MAINE.—Session of 1866.—"A Grand Master has no power to grant a dispensation to fill a vacancy in the office of Master or Senior Warden while the office of Junior Warden is not vacant."

"A Master should not unseat a member of his Lodge by admitting a Brother not a member, if the member objects, although without stating its nature."

"Lodges have nothing to do with a Royal Arch Mason who desires to be buried by his Chapter." "One who has been rejected by a Lodge, and has never received its consent to take the degrees, may be refused admission in it without other reason." "Lodges may ask consent to receive applicants without its jurisdiction as often as they please, and may be as often refused." "No part of the record can be altered or erased after being approved, which should be at the close of each meeting." "An application may be withdrawn before the ballot, when the Lodge has no jurisdiction." "Drunkenness is a proper cause for charges, and the Master cannot overrule it." "A Chapter Past Master cannot be recognized as such by a Master Mason." "Consent must be given before initiating any from another jurisdiction." "Where there are two or more Lodges in a town, that Lodge to which the candidate first makes application acquires exclusive jurisdiction over him." "A Brother unable to attend may, by written notice to the Master, cause the candidate to be ejected." "After initiation a candidate cannot be tried for an offense previously committed, when it was, or might have been, ascertained on due inquiry." "A Lodge rejects a candidate whose petition it had consented to receive, and thus transfers the candidate to the consenting Lodge, and this restores to the latter exclusive jurisdiction."

MICHIGAN.—Session of 1866.—"The Senior Warden has no right to convene and work a Lodge, the Master being at home in the same village." "A Lodge seal is not essential to the validity of a summons." "A harelipped man, unable to articulate distinctly, cannot be made a Mason." "It is a Master's duty, when he learns that an accepted candidate is unworthy, to refuse to initiate him, to tell him so, to return his fee and to see that investigating committees be more careful." "An attorney cannot be disciplined for giving legal advice against a Brother Mason when he knows him to be guilty of a crime, nor is he prevented from conducting a suit against any Brother Mason."

NEBRASKA.—Session of 1866.—"That it is not lawful for a Lodge of Masons to convene for work on the Sabbath (?) day." "That it is not lawful to confer the degrees on an applicant who cannot read or write." "A Lodge under dispensation cannot admit Master Masons to membership on dimits." "A person who has lost the index finger of the right hand, and whose middle finger of the same hand is stiff, so that he cannot straighten it, is eligible for initiation." "A Grand Lodge has not the power to dimit members from subordinate Lodges."

NEVADA.—Session of 1866.—"That it is correct to exclude Mormons from Masonry." "That profanes cannot be present at a trial during the examination of other witnesses." "That 'tapeline' governs the jurisdiction of Lodges." "A majority of Commissioners present may proceed with a trial."

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Sessions of 1866.—"A resolution prohibiting the use of written rituals was negatived."

The wife of the late Prince Frederic of Noer, an American lady, from Boston, whom the Emperor of Austria made a Countess of the Empire, has been sent to a lunatic asylum. The poor lady says she poisoned her husband and all his relatives.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Noon Dispatches.

BUFFALO, July 25.—The Fenian Congress is still in session here, but is expected to close its session to-day. All that is known is that they have been in close communication with military men from various sections of this country, also military representatives from Canada. A spy found his way in, and was summarily ejected.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The Senate was in session till half-past eleven o'clock last night. To-day's session was spent in consideration of the treaty between China and the United States, which was ratified, with amendments.

After the executive session last evening, the Senate agreed to a report on the bill to establish a line of steamers from New York to Europe; also to a report from the Conference Committee on the Alaska appropriation bill.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a substitute for the House bill relating to habeas corpus and regulating judiciary proceedings in certain cases. The substitute extends the provisions of the acts to suits brought against common carriers loss or damage to goods when perpetrated by the late rebels or by the forces of the United States; provided the contracts of insurance companies which covered war risks shall not be effected thereby.

The Senate then again went into session and afterward adjourned.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—Gen. Cook has had a satisfactory conference with the Indians. He says that while there is no doubt that depredations will still be committed by roving bands to some degree, peace may now be expected.

BOSTON, July 25.—A large elevator on Broad street fell through six or seven stories to-day, killing three men.

CHARLESTON, July 25.—Gen. Canby has turned the States of North Carolina and South Carolina over to the civil authorities.

The effects of the new government upon the prospects of the State in general are satisfactory. Gov. Scott is represented to be liberal and conservative, and the assembly, being composed mainly of the poorer classes, appears willing to favor any State improvements which will give the natives work. The colored members have snubbed the Northern members, and are determined hereafter to put natives only in office.

QUEBEC, July 25.—Hon. Jefferson Davis and family are here, and will remain a few days.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The *Herald's* Mexico special says great alarm prevails in the republic by the reports of intended movements of filibusters from the United States, and extraordinary precautions are being taken at Vera Cruz and elsewhere.

The rebels are mustering at Puebla and Queretaro, but no fighting had yet occurred. Escobedo had hanged three spies. Robberies of stage coaches increased daily. Many commercial failures had occurred, and the country is perishing rapidly.

THE EAGLISS.

From a volume of posthumous sketches by Fredrica Bremer, lately published. Miss Bremer died at the old house of Arsta, on the 31st of December, 1865:

It was morning, and the sun was shining brightly. The Eagle's sister sat in her eyrie upon the cliff, looking with longing eyes into bright space, involuntarily raising her wings, untried as yet. Proudly heaved her breast.

"Toward the sun! Up, toward the sun!" thus a voice seemed to say within her. "Why should not I also see the glorious one nearer, bathe my eye in his light, drink strength from his rays? Why should not the pilgrimage of the Eagless to the sun be praised in song, as well as that of the Eagle? My sight is strong, my wings young, my will powerful; up, up, toward the sun, toward the sun!"

She flew. The morning, the sunlight, and the freshness of endless space, the feeling of youthful vigor and energy filled her breast with delight.

In order to rest herself awhile, to look round and enjoy the new, beautiful life, she perched upon the top of an oak.

In the woods below, all kinds of birds had ocked together. They had witnessed her bold flight.

"Trillili, well, well, trillili!" sang the larks, exultingly; "fly on, Eagless, thou wilt be the glory of thy sex!"

"Courage!" cried a noble heron; "courage, my little friend!"

"Hail, sister, hail!" sang the white swans, sailing amoog verdant islets.

"Croak, croak!" croaked the crow, "that flight is dangerous; take care of yourself, my dear young lady."

"Coo-coc-coo!" cooed the dove; "why dost thou seek happiness so far away? Stay at home in your nest; warm yourself beside your mate; hatch your eggs and feed your young ones, and you may live many, many years in peace-coo!"

"Kle-vit, kle-vit!" screeched an owl. "Drunkenness is a proper cause for charges, and the Master cannot overrule it." "Some mischief will be done here."

"Some mischief will be done here," repeated starlings and parrots.

"All goes well, all goes well!" cried a flock of merry wild geese; "very well!"

But a young and noble Eagle came and perched beside the Eagless, saying gently and tenderly: "Thy flight is beautiful, but the road is long, and thy strength is not sufficient. Let me accompany thee; when thou beginnest to break down, my wing shall support thee; I shall shade my eyes when the sun begins to dazzle them; and when danger approaches, or when thou thirst in thy flight, I will lead thee to my safe nest yonder, upon that far off cliff, and stay beside thee!"

Gratefully declining his offer, the Eagless bent her head to the noble bird: "I will be alone," she answered; "alone will I work out my destiny!" The cries of the other birds she took no notice of. She listened only to the voice in her own breast: "Up toward the sun, toward the sun!"

And again she raised her wings. Enraptured by the sun, by the freshness and joy, she rose higher and higher, far away from all the others.

Sadly and gloomily the young Eagle shook his wings, turned his eye away from the daring one, chose another mate, and conducted her to his eyrie on the distant cliff.

Meanwhile the Eagless pursued her flight alone, and approached nearer the sun. But alas! her eyes were suddenly dazzled, her head became dizzy, and she could not any longer clearly see her road. Still she flew on, but unconsciously she had lowered her flight toward the earth. A sportsman saw her; he aimed at her with his murderous weapon; he fired, and the lead was buried near the Eagless' heart.

On she flew still, but not upward; she flew toward the deep, deep forest. She felt herself struck by death.

Far into the deep forest she flew, and the dark forest closed rustling around her, concealing her from all eyes.

With bleeding bosom and a tear in her dimmed eye, the Eagless perched upon a fir-tree's branch. "Happy for me," she sighed, "that I die unlamented and alone."

Then she heard the dove coo to her young ones: "Daughters of mine! Do not do as the Eagless! The proud, silly one will surely come to grief in her flight. Stay at home in your valley, in your peaceful nests, and you will live many, many years."

"I have erred!" said the Eagless, but proudly her heart swelled under the deadly wound; "from youthful presumption have I erred and am punished. But silently I submit to my fate; may others be more happy! I do not complain, for I have beheld the sun nearer."

"Kle-vit, kle-vit!" screeched the owls.

"Kle-vit, kle-vit!" repeated the starlings and parrots.

"All goes well, all goes well!" tauntingly sang the wild geese, while they sailed away over the forest.

"I die," said the Eagless, with expiring strength, "I die, but—the sun! I have beheld the sun nearer! Happy for me!"

And from the branch on which she had perched, she fell down with expanded wings, and was no more.

—The watering places North are all crowded. Five hundred guests arrived in one day at Union Hotel, Saratoga.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY APPEAL,
MEMPHIS, July 25, 1868.

To Capt. Malone, of the cotton house of Thos. H. Allen & Co., No. 7 Monroe street, we are indebted for the first cotton of the season. It came to us in the shape of large, well developed open bolls from which the fleecy article peeped forth in all its snowy purity. It certainly is the first of the season, and augurs an early picking upon the plantation of Col. L. G. Gallaway, of Glascoe, Bolivar county, Miss., from whence it came. If we are not mistaken, the first open cotton boll of last year was placed upon our table by the same gentleman who presented us with these.

Mr. R. C. Daniels, of the Metropolitan Bank of New York, left last evening for his home in that city.

Mr. Everitt, of the firm of Bayliss, Everitt & Co. of this city and London, was recently called upon to stand for Parliament—it being the second call—but declined the honor on account of business engagements in this country, embracing direct trade and immigration movements for the South. The following complimentary letter we take from the Bedfordshire *Mercury*:

BEDFORD, June 20, 1868.

My Dear Sir: At the last general election you were invited to address the electors of Bedford on the great political questions of the day; and at large and enthusiastic meetings of the constituency you were accepted as the second Liberal candidate for the representation of the borough. Having presided at those meetings it has been suggested to me by many of the electors who on that occasion were prepared to give you their hearty support, that you should be asked if you are willing, on the dissolution of the present Parliament, to accept a nomination as one of our representatives in the New House of Commons. I therefore, on behalf of many friends, submit to you that question for consideration.

I am, my dear sir,
Very truly yours,
JAMES COOMBS, M. D.

John Everitt, Esq.

Mr. Everitt in declining to become a candidate owing to his engagements in this country, etc., suggested the name of another party, who was waited upon by the committee, and chosen as the Liberal candidate.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will take place on Monday next, and it is of the utmost importance that all members should attend. The different committees appointed at the last meeting, will make their reports. Every merchant in the city is directly interested in this matter; and now that we are upon the eve of what promises to be a prosperous business season, we hope that they will spare enough time to be present at the meeting on Monday.

Exchange is steady, both buying and selling with a tendency to more liberal offerings. Eastern is taken at par to ¼ premium; selling at ¼ premium. Northern and Western cities sold at ¼ prem.

Banks and stocks are nominally the same as at our last, though the heavy offerings of city bonds has broken down the market, and to-day buyers could not be found at 54@55.

City scrip is quiet at 74@75 buying; selling at 78@80c.

County warrants dull to day; buying at 54@55c; selling at 58@60c.

Police scrip 70c buying; selling at 75c.

Gold in New York opened at 143¼, but immediately went up ⅛ and remained steady until the close. We quote at 141¼ @142c buying; selling at 142@143. The noon New York dispatch quotes as follows: Coupons of '81, 15½; do '62, 14⅛; do '64, 11½; do '65, 12⅜; new issue, 9½; do '67, 9½; 10-40s, 8½; 7-30s, 21 and 3¼, 109; new Tennessees, 67; old, 68; Governments strong.

In Liverpool at the opening to-day cotton was quiet; Uplands 10⅛, Orleans 10⅛. This was the only dispatch received from that market. The New York market at the opening was dull and nominal. It was tending downward at noon, and closed dull with a further downward tendency. Low Middlings 29½c, Middlings, 30c; other grades unchanged. Sales, 550 bales; week's receipts, 795 bales; gross, 4585; receipts at all United States ports, 2000 bales; stock, 48,600 bales. Our market was astonished by a bale today. The largest list we know of, and for which 29½c was recently refused, was sold to-day at 29c. It embraced forty bales of barely Middlings. This was the only feature in to-day's market, and the transaction robs the balance of the season of all interest there being nothing left to sell.

COTTON STATEMENT.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
MEMPHIS, July 25, 1868.

Stock on hand Sept. 1, 1867		1,080
Received to-day		4
Received previously	2,021	253,025
		254,109
Exported to-day	13	
Exported previously	253,634	253,647
Stock on hand		462
Receipts for the week		26
Exports for the week		39

APPLES—The demand is falling off. Choice, however, are taken at $4 50@2 25 per bbl.

BRAN—Only a moderate demand; selling in store and at mills from $24@26 per ton in sacks, and $29 loose.

BUTTER—Good demand, with small supply. Held at 30@35c for choice Western.

BACON—Prices firm, though the demand is not active. Clear sides, 17½@18c; clear rib, 17@17½c; rib, 16½@17c; shoulders, 13½@14c.

CATTLE—Light city butcher's demand and light stock. Inferior to choice beeves, gross, 2½@6½c.

CHEESE—Light stock and demand. We quote W. R., Factory and E. D. at 14@18c.

COFFEE—Fair jobbing demand at 22@29c for Rio-Laguayra 28@30c; Java 40@42c.

CORN—Stock fair, with demand equal to supply. Sales of 100 sacks mixed at 95c; 50 do. choice white, 97c; 102 sacks from store, $1.

CORNMEAL—An active market for kilndried at $4 80 on levee and $5 in store; fresh bolted $4 75 at mills.

FLOUR—We have but little change to note. All brands are weak. We quote superfine new and old at $7@8; X, $8 50@9; XX, $10@11; XXX, and all fancy brands from $12 to 14.

HAY—Prices firm, with light stock. Choice, $18@20 in first hands.

HAMS—Plain country 17@18c; sugar-cured canvassed 19@21c.

HOGS—Few in market and demand light at 6@8c gross.

CHICKENS — Good demand, with small stock. Young, $2 75@3 50; old, $4 50@5; 30 doz. latter sold at $4 75 for the New Orleans market.

EGGS—The market is very dull at 14@16c per doz.

HIDES—Receipts light. Dry flint 20@21c; dry salt, 17@18c; green salt, 10@11c; green, 8@9c.

LARD—Prices are firm. Kegs, 19½@20c; tierces, 18½@19c.

LIME—Eureka, $2 25; Alabama, Cape and St. Louis, $2.

MOLASSES—Light stock. Sugarhouse, 65c@$1; Porto Rico, 65@85c; Syrups, 75c@$1 25.

OATS—New are steady at 72½@73c from wagons; old, 75@78c from store.

OILS—Coal oil, 38@42c; lard oil, $1 40@1 75c; linseed, $1 20@1 40.

PORK—Market firm. We quote full weight mess at $29 25@30; prime mess $27@27 50; rump $25@26; jowls $19 50@20.

POTATOES—Dull at 50@60c per bushel; $2 per bbl.

SALT—Small stock; 7-bushel barrels, $3 25@3 50; 5-bushel barrels, $2 85@3.

SHEEP—dull at $2@3 50 for Tennessee; $4@4 50 for Kentucky.

SUGAR—firm; prime to choice Louisiana, 16@18c; fair, 14@15c; Island, 13@16c.

TAR—in kegs per dozen, $5 75@6.

TOBACCO—lugs to common, 5@12c selections, 18@20c; fancy work natural leaf, $1 00@1 25; bright pounds fancy, $1@1 25; medium, 80c@$1; common, 66@75c; smoking, fine and fancy, $1@1 25; common, 35@75c.

WHEAT—Demand from city millers active, absorbing all choice coming to market, at $1 90@2; No. 2, $1 75@1 85; inferior, $1 50@1 60.

WHISKY—Nothing doing, and prices unsettled. We quote common at 85c@$1 per gallon.

CHINA WARE.

S. S. LLOYD. E. E. CLARKE. C. P. CLARKE.

"CHINA PALACE"

—OF—

LLOYD, CLARKE & CO.,

IMPORTERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Queensware, China and Glassware

Table Cutlery, Tea & Table Spoons,

And House Furnishing Goods, etc.,

321 MAIN STREET,

MEMPHIS, : : TENNESSEE.

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Commissioner's Sale.

State of Missi-sippi, Washington county—In Chancery, May Term, 1868.

No. 143—Bartley, Johnson & Co., vs. T. D. Elliott et als.—Injunction and Attachment Bills.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Chancery Court of the county of Washington, State of Missi-sippi, rendered in the above entitled cause on the 18th day of May, A.D., 1868, the undersigned, Commissioner, will sell, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, between the hours prescribed by law, on the

Tenth Day of August, A.D., 1868

all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, as the sole surviving heir-at-law and devisee of John Woodburn, deceased, and in his own right in and to the following described land, to-wit: All of section number three, all of fractional section seventeen, lying south of Rose Lake ditch, being a part of the section line between sections two and three; also, the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, all in township seventeen, range nine (9) west, containing in all about nine hundred and four and forty-four (904⅝) acres, in the county of Washington, state of Mississippi. Terms of sale as follows, to-wit: ONE-THIRD (⅓) CASH, balance in one and two years, bond and security being required from the purchaser and a lien to be reserved on said lands; and in the event the purchaser fails to pay the bonds executed as required by him for the deferred maturity, the undersigned, Commissioner, is authorized, upon application from any party interested, to expose the said lands for sale anew, for the amount so due and unpaid.

I will also offer for sale, at the same time, at the door of the Courthouse of said county, to the highest bidder, for CASH, between the hours prescribed by law, all the right, title and interest of the defendant, John R. Woodburn, in and to the following described lands, to-wit: The southeast quarter and the east half of the southwest quarter of section eighteen, and the northwest quarter of section twenty-one, in township seventeen, range nine west, in said county of Washington and State of Mississippi.

je8 daw4 sd E. J. COMSTOCK, Commissioner.

Notice to Tax Payers of Shelby County, Tenn.

THE Tax Books for the year 1868 are now ready, and I will immediately proceed to collect according to law.

All tax payers who have personal property must come forward at once or they will find their taxes in the hands of a collector, who are authorized to distrain sufficiency to pay all taxes.

I will attend at the following places for the purposes of receiving the State and County Taxes for the year 1868:

District No. 1, Englabie's, Monday, Sept. 7.
District No. 2, Hopson's, Tuesday, Sept. 8.
District No. 3, Wynn's Store, Wednesday, Sept. 9.
District No. 4, Old Union Church, Thursday, Sept. 10.
District No. 5, Engine House No. 2, Friday, Sept. 11.
District No. 6, Raleigh, Saturday, Sept. 12.
District No. 7, Union Depot, Monday, Sept. 14.
District No. 8, Log Union, Tuesday, Sept. 15.
District No. 9, Fairview, Wednesday, September 16.
District No. 10, Collierville, Thursday, Sept. 17.
District No. 11, Germantown, Friday, Sept. 18.
District No. 12, Michaelsville, Saturday, Sept. 19.
District No. 13, Arnold's, Monday, Sept. 21.
District No. 14, Tax Collector's office, Tuesday, Sept. 22.
District No. 15, Handwerker's Grocery, Wednesday, Sept. 23.
District No. 16, High Hill, Thursday, Sept. 24.
District No. 17, French Palace, Friday, September 25.

The attention of tax payers is directed to the following provisions of "An act to amend the Revenue Laws of this State, passed March 15, 1866:"

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted*, That in order to secure the prompt collection of the revenue derived from all real estate and personalties, that all such taxes shall be, and they are hereby declared due and payable on the 1st day of July of each and every year for which said taxes were assessed; and provided, the payment of said taxes is deferred and not made before the following first day of September of each and every year, a penalty of two per cent. in amount of taxes to each person for such non-payment shall be, and the same is hereby created, which shall be collected by the Tax Collector in addition to the regularly assessed taxes; if not paid before the first day of the following month of October, a penalty of five per cent. shall be, and the same is hereby imposed and shall be collected as aforesaid; if not paid before the property is advertised to be sold, a penalty of ten per cent. shall be, and the same hereby imposed, which penalty shall attach and be collected whenever the taxes to which said penalty shall be paid.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall, in no case, be lawful for Tax Collectors to give a receipt for taxes to any individual who shall have incurred either of the penalties embraced in section 17, unless said penalty is paid with the taxes due; and no such collector of taxes may have legitimately accrued on same; and sworn statements, showing the exact condition of the property in every county, shall be made by the Tax Collectors of said county on the first days of November, December and January of every year, and the same shall be filed with County Court Clerk, and a copy of the same shall be forwarded to the comptroller of the State.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted*, That in case any property is sold by the Tax Collector for the non-payment of taxes, fees and penalty, and, in case suit be subjected to an additional penalty of fifty per cent., and whether such property is purchased by individuals, by the city, or by the State for the benefit of public instruction, it shall, at any time, be redeemed by the owner thereof, except upon the payment of the fifty per cent. penalty, together with the taxes, costs, fees and previous penalty attaching at the time of the advertisement of said property, and also the interests on the aggregate amount, for the time elapsing after sale.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted*, That in case property sold for taxes is not redeemed within one year from the time of sale, a further penalty of fifty per cent. shall be, and the same hereby is imposed, which penalty shall attach to all previous costs, taxes, costs, fees and interest that shall have accrued at the end of the year on the property sold; and it shall not at any time thereafter be redeemed, whether sold to individuals, city or State, for the benefit of public instruction, except the full payment of all the previous taxes, together with taxes, fees and costs, and the interest on the aggregate amount of taxes, fees, costs and penalties for such taxes as shall have elapsed from the date the last penalty was imposed.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted*, That the title to all the property disposed of at public sale for the non-payment of taxes, shall, if not redeemed before the expiration of two years from the date of sale, rest absolutely in the party or parties that purchased said property at public sale, or in their heirs or assigns: Provided, That said parties shall have paid promptly all taxes in the as aforesaid.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted*, That real estate sold for taxes shall be redeemable at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to receive from the owner or such real estate, or his agent, the taxes, costs, charges and penalties imposed by this act, at any time after such sale has been made, within two years from the date of said sale, after the expiration of which time the Tax Collector, or his successor, shall execute deeds for such real estate as has not been redeemed as aforesaid, to the purchaser, upon his application, as now provided by law.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted*, That it shall not be necessary, in order to carry a good and valid title to real estate sold for public taxes, that the Tax Collector should give the date and number of entry, or either, or date or number of grant, or either; or name of grantee, or number of range or section, or the name of the true owner of such real estate; but it shall only be necessary to give such description of real estate reported for non payment of public taxes as shall be necessary in order to identify the same with reasonable certainty.

* * * * * * * *

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws and parts of laws coming in conflict with this act, and the same are hereby repealed; and that this Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

WM. McLEAN,
Tax Collector, Shelby County, Tenn.

☞ Office in Greenlaw building, corner of Second and Union, room No. 4. jy17 1m

HENRY E. GREEN, SAMUEL WORKMAN

GREEN & WORKMAN,

GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS,

Conveyancers and Scriveners,

Opposite the Municipal Court-room,

53 Union St., Up-stairs, Memphis, Tenn.

PARTICULAR attention paid to all claims against the United States, and for property taken, or damage done by the Cav